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The Mercury.

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182 THAMES STREET,

Newport, R. I.

Local Matters.

Automobile Speed Case.

An important case for violation of the city ordinances was heard by Judge Baker in the district court on Tuesday. While the offense in itself is a comparatively trivial one, generally punishable by a small fine, this case is important as it is looked upon somewhat in the nature of a test case. Heretofore it has been customary for men charged with violations of the ordinance in relation to speed of automobiles to plead guilty and pay their fines without bother. In this case, however, the defendant pleaded not guilty, and made the police present their case in the court.

Siegfried Blom, chauffeur for W. Watts Sherman, was charged with driving his automobile at more than the legal rate of speed on Catherine street on September 12. The prosecution called witnesses to testify that the machine was turned from Bellevue avenue into Catherine street, and then speeded up to a rate by one man estimated at 20 miles an hour. The defendant was identified as the driver. Among the witnesses for the prosecution were Officer Davis, L. L. Lorillard, Daniel B. Fearing, Paul A. Andrews and Addison Thomas. The defendant attempted to prove that he was not on Catherine street at the time charged and that his machine was in a state of disrepair, so that he could not speed it up to the rate alleged.

Judge Baker found defendant guilty and sentence was deferred until yesterday, Friday.

The Democratic city convention for the election of delegates to the state convention was held at the court house Thursday evening. There were 19 delegates present. Louis Shanteler was elected chairman and Charles W. Crandall secretary. The following were elected delegates to the state convention:

Lewis Brown, Patrick J. Murphy Frank F. Nolan, J. Stacy Brown, Patrick J. Boyle, Charles W. Crandall, Louis Shanteler, Charles H. Koehne, Jr., P. J. Sullivan and M. F. Kelley.

Alternates—J. J. O'Hearn and Dennis W. Maher.

It is understood that the delegates are pledged to the nomination of Dr. Garvin for governor.

The appearance of the stores and streets last Wednesday made one think that Sunday had come around in the middle of the week. The day was practically a holiday, as the grocery and provision stores and some in other lines closed in order to give their clerks a chance to visit the Taunton fair. Some went to Taunton, but more took advantage of the cheap excursion to Boston, and the special train carried out over 500 passengers. There was little business done in the stores that remained open.

The board of management of the Newport Republican Association held a largely attended meeting Tuesday evening and much interest was manifested in the coming campaign. Congressman Bull was present and gave the association some good advice. A large list of committees was appointed. The membership of the association is rapidly growing and there is a desire that every Republican in the city be enrolled in its ranks.

Announcements have been received in this city of the marriage of Hon. William J. Underwood to Miss Annie Laura Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Moore, of Chicopee, Mass. The wedding took place in Chicopee on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Henrietta F. Irish, widow of Albert Irish, died at her residence on Sherman street on Monday. She was in her 85th year. She had been a member of the First M. E. Church for 50 years.

The annual report of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. shows the largest earnings in the history of the road. The gross earnings for the year ending June, 1902, amounted to $47,874,902.45.

The United States Hotel property has been leased to Wulf Peterson for a period of four years. This hotel has been run by Mr. George E. Houghton for a number of years.

Mrs. Mott and Miss Mott of Watervliet, N. Y., who have been the guests of City Clerk Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, have gone to New Haven.

Wedding Bells.

Kuder-Faerber.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Faerber's home on Prospect Hill street was the scene of a very pretty wedding Tuesday evening, when their daughter Anna Faerber, was united in marriage to Mr. Hugo G. Kuder, of Philadelphia. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends present to witness the ceremony, which took place in the large parlor. It was transformed into a beautiful floral room and the hall and dining room were decorated with autumn flowers, palms and potted plants.

As the bridal party entered the room Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by the Howard orchestra. The bride looked very sweet and stately and wore a beautiful gown of panne satin trimmed with pearls. She wore a long tulle veil caught up by a spray of orange blossoms. In her hand she carried a shower bouquet of maiden hair ferns and lily of the valley. Miss H. W. Brunsen of New York acted as maid of honor, and wore a pretty dress of gray crepe de chine. Her bouquet was of white roses. Mr. Max Brantligin performed the duties of best man and the ushers were Messrs. Augustus and Louis Faerber, brothers of the bride, Edward Brunsen, of Philadelphia, and James Denniston, of Newport. Rev. Father Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Cronan and Reddy, also of St. Mary's, and a number of altar boys.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the orchestra rendered the bridal march from Lohengrin.

A largely attended reception followed, after which the guests sat down to a bridal supper prepared by Caterer Bussell, of the Casino grill rooms. During the supper a pleasing program of music was rendered by the orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuder left later in the evening for a wedding trip to Tuxedo and will reside in Philadelphia. They were given a rousing send-off at the train.

The bride's traveling dress was of dark blue corduroy and she wore a large picture hat.

The presents were numerous, costly and beautiful, and came from friends far and near.

Dancing followed later in the evening, Mr. Joseph S. Nuss prompting.

Hogan-Harrington.

Miss Lucy Mary Harrington was married to Mr. John Francis Hogan at St. Mary's church Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Meenan officiating. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with long tulle veil and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. Miss Mollie Harrington, a sister of the bride, was her bridesmaid. She also wore a dress of white satin, with hat to match. Her bouquet was of white roses. Mr. George Hogan, brother of the groom, acted as best man. A reception followed at the home of the groom on Carey street.

Miss Lucy Grant Wheeler, who died in Hopkinton on Monday last at the age of 91 years, was for many years a resident of Newport, having come here from Hopkinton when she was about 16 years of age. She lived here until about 18 years ago, making her home with her brother-in-law, the late Benjamin Underwood Carr, and later with her nephew, Mr. Benjamin U. Carr. She was a successful dressmaker and was an estimable Christian woman, being a member of the United Congregational Church of this city. For the last 18 years of her life she had resided in Hopkinton.

Mr. Charles E. Harris, of this city, lately revisited the scene of the Battle of Manila, this time in the capacity of chief officer of the Perthshire, a steamer of 7,000 tons. He passed the rigid examinations of the British board in Sydney, Australia, for subordinate places in this merchant service, and for the position which he now has.—Newport Herald.

Dates for the meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction have been assigned, and the programme for that annual event is being prepared, although it has not yet reached a stage in which announcements, even tentative, can be made. The Institute will be held Oct. 23, 24 and 25, at Infantry Hall, Providence.

The city council committee on streets and highways, accompanied by Street Commissioner McLeish, has been inspecting street pavements in nearby cities of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

A high mass of requiem was sung for Father Grace at St. Mary's church Tuesday morning on the fourth anniversary of his death.

Mr. Allen Woodle has tendered his resignation as manager of the Newport offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Democratic Caucuses.

The opening of the local political campaign took place Tuesday evening when the first Democratic ward caucuses were held for the purpose of electing delegates to the city convention which took place on Thursday, and also to elect members of the Democratic city committee. Little interest was taken and the attendance was small. In the fifth ward Michael P. Eagan was elected caucus warden and William M. Hogan caucus clerk, but in the other wards there was no election for these offices.

The results were as follows:

DELEGATES TO CITY CONVENTION.

First ward—Charles Davenport, William H. Sullivan, George Valentine, Thomas Hayes, James Goldie.

Second ward—Frank F. Nolan, William E. Mumford, Michael F. O'Sullivan, James A. Girr, J. Stacy Brown.

Third ward—Lewis Brown, P. J. Boyle, Charles W. Crandall, Philip F. Schneider, Joseph Graham.

Fourth ward—Louis Shanteler, James Leddy, Dennis Shannahan, Charles Wahlgren, Benjamin Carter.

Fifth ward—Dennis J. Maher, Patrick J. Connell, Joseph P. Keefe, William J. Lynch, Jeremiah J. Sullivan.

CITY COMMITTEE.

First ward—William H. Sullivan, Michael F. Leary, Bartholomew Fogarty, Philip A. Hayes, Michael Sullivan.

Second ward—J. Frank Albro, William E. Mumford, Frank F. Nolan, P. J. Murphy, J. Stacy Brown.

Third ward—Philip F. Schneider, James J. O'Hearne, Jeremiah P. Mahoney, Charles W. Crandall, William P. Clarke.

Fourth ward—Louis Shanteler, Jeremiah A. Corcoran, Stephen S. Carr, Michael Burns, John J. Flood.

Fifth ward—John J. Kelly, J. Joseph M. Martin, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Michael F. Kelly, Michael J. Murphy.

Primary Meetings.

The following dates have been selected by the two political parties for holding their local caucuses and city conventions for the coming election:

October 3—Republican ward caucuses, for delegates to city convention, for city committee and for caucus wardens and clerks.

October 6—Republican city convention, for delegates to the state convention and for an Assembly ticket.

October 9—Democratic ward caucuses, for delegates to city convention and for an Assembly ticket.

October 14—Republican ward caucuses, for delegates to city convention for the nomination of mayor and other officers.

October 15—Democratic ward caucuses for city convention.

October 16—Democratic city convention for nomination of mayor and other city officers.

October 16—Republican ward caucuses for nomination of aldermen and councilmen.

October 17—Democratic ward caucuses for nomination of aldermen and councilmen.

October 17—Republican city convention for nomination of candidates for mayor and other city officers.

Tuesday, November 4—Election.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Rachel D. Groff.

Mrs. Rachel D. Groff, widow of James Groff, died at her residence on Touro street on Friday of last week, after a long illness. Although for months she had been gradually failing, she did not take to her bed until a short time before her death. She was a very estimable woman and was held in high esteem by all who knew her. For 67 years she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was eighty-three years of age. Two children survive her: Mrs. Charles H. Taber of this city and Mr. Roswell Groff, of Wakefield.

The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon from her residence. In the absence of the pastor of the First M. E. Church, Rev. J. H. Allen, of East Weymouth, Mass., a former pastor, officiated. The bearers were J. W. Horton, G. H. Lovejoy, W. H. Arnold, R. C. Bacheller, John B. McFadden and G. H. Wilbar, Jr.

A Deserved Promotion.

Mr. William T. Page, for many years the private secretary and clerk for Congressman Bull, has been nominated for Congress in the second Maryland district. Mr. Page is well known here and his friends will rejoice in his promotion. The Baltimore Sun says of him:

The nomination of William Tyler Page in the Second Congressional district of Maryland as a candidate for congress serves to bring to mind the fact that the position of private secretary to notables in public life embraces many future possibilities for advancement. Mr. Page is now the clerk of the house committee on accounts and the secretary of Congressmen Bull and Capron of Rhode Island. Through his experience at the capitol he fitted himself for the duties of a member of the house and after graduating as clerk to the committees he announced last winter that he would seek the nomination in the Second district. Mr. Page's rise in that respect is not unusual, for he has been preceded in his steps on the road to congressional, and other public honors by a great many other men.

Newport County Fair.

Fifth Annual Exhibition Opened Under Most Favorable Auspices—Large Gathering Each Day—Very Attractive Displays of Needlework, Housefurnishings, Hand Painted China, Vegetables, Fruits, etc.—Premiums Awarded.

On Tuesday the Newport County Agricultural Society opened its fifth annual fair at its new fair grounds, in Portsmouth, under most pleasant weather and clear skies. The day was a perfect one and the drive from Newport and elsewhere was a delightful one. The grounds are large and the main building has abundant room for the exhibits. The dining room had two long tables spread in it and at meal times these were well patronized. The menu was an excellent one and reflected credit upon the women who had charge of this part of the program. The annex is an ideal one and presented a very pretty sight when lighted in the evenings for the various entertainments.

All the different departments were made very attractive by the various exhibits. On entering the building the first exhibit to meet the eye was that of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Ascending to the hall above, at the head of the landing, was a large painting of vegetables, by Miss Eddy, of Bristol Ferry. Along the south side of the building was the exhibit of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Kingston and included crayon and pencil drawings, wood carving and blacksmithing. This work was all done by the pupils of this school and deserves the highest commendation.

On the west of the building was the fancy work. Among the display were many beautiful pieces of drawn, fancy and fine needlework. The northwest corner was occupied by Mr. Winfield Scott Sisson, of Newport, who had a very rare exhibition of cactus, numbering over one hundred species. This exhibit alone attracted a great deal of attention by all who visited the fair. The north side of the hall had 3 exhibits, patchwork, amateur photography and hand painted china, the latter being the work of Mrs. Charles A. Wood of Newport, and deserves special comment. The A. C. Titus Company occupied the east of the hall and had an exhibit of house furnishings, consisting of a kitchen and dining room combined and a parlor. These rooms were tastily arranged with pretty portieres, forming the doorways from room to room. The parlor had lace curtains at the windows and the floor was covered with a large Smyrna rug. Pretty pictures decorated the walls, thus adding to the attractiveness of the cosy rooms.

In the annex beyond were a large number of various displays. The Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station had over sixty varieties of vegetables and was one of the best exhibits that had ever been presented to the fair. One of the finest displays was that of fruit, which far exceeded that of any previous year. The pears and peaches were unusually large and handsome, and the crab apples looked extremely tempting, being of a deep red tint. The poultry was, as usual, large and of a great variety. The eggs were unusually large, as were also the squashes, one weighing fully 300 pounds. One attractive exhibit was among the hogs, there being litters of 11 in two pens. Mrs. Charles Grinnell had on exhibition a North Carolina bull terrier and an Angora cat, which were prominent features in adding to the success of the exhibits. The children's attention centered in a tame lamb, loaned by Mrs. Mary Malone. Around the booths near the dance hall were the flower exhibit, candy table, grab bag, novelty table and ice cream stand, each being well patronized.

On the opening night an entertainment was given by the East Side Dramatic Club. It was a two-act comedy drama, entitled "Silvia's Soldier." Miss Eva Marion Perry, of Providence, rendered a number of vocal selections. Wednesday afternoon Dr. H. J. Wheeler, Ph. D., director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, delivered an address at 3 o'clock, and in the evening the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium of this city, under the direction of Mr. William Burdick, gave an exhibition. It was very much enjoyed by all who were present. Thursday afternoon Rev. Mr. Macy entertained his hearers with a varied program, and the Vaughan Mandolin Club of Fall River played in the early part of the evening a ve[illegible] pleasing program of music.

F[illegible] evening the fair was brought to a [illegible]. Miss Carrie Smith Beauregard, [illegible]e elocutionist, was the attraction in the [illegible]tertainment line, and gave a numb[illegible] of delightful selections, after which dancing was enjoyed to a late hour.

Flowers and Plants.

CLASS H.

Collection of Sweet Peas—1st premium, Miss C. A. Spooner; 2d, William B. Anthony.

Collection of Dahlias—1st, Mrs. A. A. Brown; 2d, Miss Lily Weaver; commended, John Simmons; commended, Mrs. Charles Ward; commended, Mrs. M. W. Allen.

Asters—1st, Miss Lily Manchester; 2d, Mrs. Charles Ward; commended Mrs. I. L. Sherman.

Collection of Double Geraniums—1st, W. B. Anthony.

Single Geraniums—2d, William B. Anthony.

Collection of Roses—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Constant W. Chase.

Collection of Pinks—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Collection of Gladiolas—1st, Mrs. Charles H. Ward.

Collection of Garden Flowers—1st, Mrs. I. L. Sherman; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Collection of Wild Flowers—1st, W. T. Sherman.

Collection of Zineas—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Best Maiden Hair Fern—1st, Mrs. May Malone.

Best Sword Fern—2d, Mrs. A. L. Borden.

Rubber Plants—1st, Mrs. George Sisson; 2d, William B. Anthony.

Begonia Pond Lily—1st, Evelyn B. Chase; 2d, Mrs. John E. Brazil.

Begonia Angel Wing—1st, Mrs. Osborn Hoffman; 2d, Mrs. Charles Gifford.

Begonia Rex—1st, Mrs. John H. Spooner; 2d, Mrs. E. R. Anthony; Commended, Miss Emma Sherman.

Metallic Begonia—1st, Mrs. May Malone; 2d, Mrs. May Malone.

Begonia—Commended, Mrs. E. R. Anthony.

Coxcomb—1st, Eliza Osborn.

Pansies—2d, Eliza Osborn.

Yellow Plant—Commended, Miss Annie Hathaway.

Nasturtiums—1st, Mrs. William Thomas; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Asparagus Spengerie—1st, William B. Anthony; 2d, Miss Dorothy Sherman.

Arbutulum—1st, William B. Anthony.

Fuschia—1st, Mrs. E. R. Anthony.

Hen and Chicken Cactus—1st, William B. Anthony.

Aspedestria—1st, Mrs. B. P. Sherman; 2d, William B. Anthony.

Japonica—Commended, Jacob Almy.

Ivy Geranium—Commended, William B. Anthony.

Hydrangea—Commended, Mrs. E. R. Anthony.

Lemon Tree—Commended, William B. Anthony.

Sun Flowers—Commended, Mrs. John Harrington.

Fern—Commended, Mrs. Osborn Hoffman and William B. Anthony.

Coleus—Commended, Miss Emma Sherman.

Coleus—Commended, Mrs. E. R. Anthony.

Snow on the Mountain—Commended, Ella Osborn.

Cactus—2d, William B. Anthony.

Crown Asters—Commended, Mrs. John Harrington.

Lemon Plant—Commended, William B. Anthony.

The following premiums were offered by the following companies:

Portsmouth Grange.

CLASS B.

Potatoes—1st premium, Charles L. Sherman; 2d, Charles L. Sherman.

Field Corn—1st, E. R. Anthony.

Red Onions—1st, G. E. Sisson.

Sweet Corn—1st, I. L. Sherman.

Bradley Fertilizer Co.

CLASS K.

Onions—1st premium, E. B. Anthony.

Potatoes—1st, Frank Slocum; 2d, E. R. Anthony.

Quinnipiac Fertilizer Co.

CLASS M.

Potatoes—1st premium, Joshua Coggeshall; 2d, Joshua Coggeshall.

Field Corn—1st, Joshua Coggeshall.

Cabbage—1st, Joshua Coggeshall.

Wilcox Fertilizer Co.

CLASS O.

Potatoes—1st premium, Benjamin T. Brown

Potatoes, ½ bushel—2d, G. A. Carter.

Onions, 1 peck—1st, G. A. Carter.

Field Corn—1st, I. L. Sherman.

National Fertilizer Co.

CLASS L.

Onions, 1 peck—1st premium, George Coggeshall.

Field Corn—1st, George Coggeshall.

Potatoes, ½ bushel—1st, Frank Slocum; 2d, George Coggeshall.

Bowker Fertilizer Co.

CLASS J.

Potatoes—1st premium, J. E. Francis, 2d, Nahum Greene.

Essex Fertilizer Co.

CLASS N.

Potatoes—1st premium, Benjamin T. Brown; 2d, N. Greene.

Field Corn—1st, E. R. Anthony.

Sheep and Swine.

DEPARTMENT D.

CLASS 2.

SWINE.

No. 1—1st premium, 1 Grade Yorkshire, sow and 11 pigs, William W. Anthony.

No. 2—1st, 1 Chester White Sow and eight pigs, William W. Anthony.

No. 3—1st, 1 Chester White Sow and 11 Grade Pigs, C. L. Sherman.

No. 4—1st, 1 Poland China Boar, 2 years old, C. L. Sherman.

No. 5—1st, 1 Chester White Brood Sow, Nahum Greene.

No. 6—2d, 1 Chester White Brood Sow, Nahum Greene.

No. 7—1st, 1 Chester White Boar, William W. Anthony.

Department E.

CLASS 3

No. 1—1st, 1 Jersey Heifer Calf, 8 months, William W. Anthony.

No. 2—2d, 1 Jersey Heifer Calf, Nahum Greene.

No. 3—2d, 1 Jersey Grade Heifer Calf, 9 months, Joseph T. Brazil.

No. 4—1st, 1 Jersey Heifer, 1 year, John Brazil.

No. 5—1st, 1 Jersey Bull Calf, 4 months, Fred Holman.

No. 6—1st, 1 Grade Jersey Heifer, 7 mos., Fred Holman.

CLASS I.

No. 1—Pet Lamb, Edna L. Malone, commended.

No. 2—1st premium, 3 ewes sheep, C. H. Ward.

No. 3—1 ewe lamb, commended.

Goat—Commended, John Brazil.

Canned Fruit and Butter.

CLASS P.

Best Collection of Canned Fruit—1st premium, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. E. R. Anthony.

Best Collection of Jellies—1st, Mrs. C. H. Ward; 2d, Miss Lettie Sherman.

Grape Jelly—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Currant Jelly—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

White Currant Jelly—2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Barberry Jelly—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Crab Apple Jelly—1st, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.

Blackberry Jelly—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Yellow Plum Jelly—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Pineapple Jelly, Commended—Mrs. John Harrington.

Red Plum Jelly—2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Canned Pineapple—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. William J. Peckham.

Whole Pear—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Pear—2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Orange—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Grape—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. W. R. Sherman.

Collection of Canned Fruit—Commended, Mrs. William J. Peckham.

Canned Blackberry—1st, Mrs. W. R. Sherman; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Preserved Huckleberry—Commended, Mrs. C. A. Southwick.

Preserved Blackberry—Commended, Mrs. C. A. Southwick.

Canned Huckleberry—1st, Mrs. Chas. Cory; 2d, Mrs. Fred. Spooner.

Canned Currants—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Canned Red Plums—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Canned Yellow Plums—2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Canned Peppers—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Canned Mustard Pickles—Commended, Mrs. John Harrington.

Canned Mixed Pickles—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Canned Pickled Peaches—Commended, Mrs. A. L. Borden.

Canned Piccalilli—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. Isaac Chase.

Pickled Beets—1st, Mrs. John Harrington.

Pickled Peaches—1st, Mrs. Charles Ward; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Pickled Quinces—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. Isaac Chase.

Canned String Beans—1st, Mrs. Chas. Cory.

Pickled Tomatoes—1st, Mrs. Charles Cory.

Fresh Tomatoes—1st, Mrs. I. H. Barker; 2d, Mrs. A. L. Borden.

Green Tomatoes—1st, Mrs. Charles Cory; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Ripe Tomatoes—1st, Mrs. Charles Cory.

Asparagus—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 2d, Mrs. A. L. Borden.

Peas—1st, Mrs. Charles Cory.

Sweet Pickled Cucumbers—1st, Mrs. Charles Cory.

Pepper Sauce—1st, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.

Catsup—1st, Mrs. Charles Cory; 2d, Mrs. A. L. Borden.

Chili Sauce—1st, Mrs. Charles Cory; 2d, Mrs. John Harrington.

Rhubarb—1st, Mrs. John Harrington; 1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase; 2d, Mrs. Charles Cory; 2d, Mrs. Charles Ward.

Butter—1st, Mrs. E. R. Anthony; 2d, Mrs. I. L. Sherman.

Family Productions.

CLASS E.

White Bread—1st premium, Mrs. W. C. Burk; 2d, Mrs. Sydney E. Peckham.

Rolls—1st, Mrs. Thomas Greenhalgh; 2d, Mrs. George W. Sherman.

Corn Meal Gems Commended—Miss Ethel Boyd.

Brown Bread—1st, Mrs. George W. Sherman; 2d, Mrs. Charles Gifford.

Doughnuts—1st, Mrs. J. D. C. Peckham; 2d, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman.

Ginger Snaps—1st, Mrs. I. L. Sherman; 2nd, Mrs. George W. Sherman.

Sugar Cookies—1st, Mrs. George W. Sherman.

Fruit Cake—1st, Mrs. George W. Sherman; 2d, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.

Chocolate Loaf Cake—1st, Mrs. P. S. Smith; 2d, Miss Evelyn Chase.

Chocolate Nut Layer Cake—1st, Mrs. George W. Sherman.

Sponge Cake—1st, Mrs. J. J. Peckham; 2d, Mrs. P. S. Smith.

Jelly Cake—1st, Mrs. Charles Ward.

Ribbon Cake—1st, Mrs. I. L. Sherman; 2d, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.

Angel Cake—1st, Mrs. Fred Spooner; 2d, Mrs. I. L. Sherman.

Pound Cake—1st, Mrs. George W. Sherman

Nut Lay Cake—1st, Mrs. J. J. Peckham; 2d, Miss Bessy Smith.

Nut Loaf Cake—1st, Mrs. Charles Ward; 2d, Miss Evelyn Chase.

Caramel Cake—1st, Mrs. Charles Ward.

Orange Cake—1st, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.

Fig Cake—1st, Mrs. Charles Ward.

Marshmellow Cake—1st, Mrs. I. L. Sherman.

Strawberry Cake—1st, Mrs. E. R. Anthony.

Date Cake—1st, Mrs. George W. Sherman.

Sunshine Cake—1st, Mrs. W. H. Gifford.

Citron Cake—1st, Evelyn Chase.

Apple Pie—1st, Ellen Peyton; 2d, Mrs. Charles Ward.

Mince Pie—1st, Mrs. George W. Sherman; 2d, Mrs. I. L. Sherman.

Squash Pie—1st, Mrs. C. H. Ward; 2d, Mrs. I. L. Sherman.

Lemon Pie—1st, Mrs. George Sherman.

Berry Pie—1st, Mrs. P. S. Smith.

Children's Department.

CLASS G.

Outline Work—1st premium, Ethel Negus, 12 years; 2d, Clara Anthony, 6 years.

Wood Carving—1st, Levi Weaver, 15 years; 2d, Borden Anthony, 12 years; commended, Raymond Usher, 12 yrs; commended, Alfred Hall, 11 yrs.

Map of Rhode Island—1st, Medora May Ward 11 yrs.; 2d, Charles Boyd 9 yrs.

Pencil Drawing—1st, Howard Sherman, 10 yrs; 2d, Florence Peckham, 15 yrs.

Silk Embroidered Sofa Pillow—1st, Myrtle Sherman, 12 yrs.; 2d, Gladys Brown, 15 yrs.; commended, Louise Smith, 12 yrs.

Cotton Embroidered Sofa Pillow—1st, Evelyn Manchester, 15 yrs.; 2d, Daisy Manchester, 10 yrs.; commended, Edna Brayton, 7 yrs.

Dressed Doll—1st, Myrtle Sherman, 12 yrs.; 2d, Grace Anthony, 15 yrs.

Patchwork—1st, Alice N. Brayton, 1 yrs.; 2d, Edna L. Malone, 6 yrs.

Apron—1st, Myrtle Sherman, 12 yrs.

Hemming—1st, Frances H. Peckham, 12 yrs.; 2d, Marjory Hicks, 18 yrs.

Darning—1st, Amy Sherman, 12 yrs.

Buttonholes—1st, Myrtle Sherman, 12 yrs.; 2d, Amy Sherman, 12 yrs.

Hand Sewing—1st, Florence Peckham, 16 yrs.

Embroidered zender—Commended, Marguerite Holman, 9 yrs.

Embroidered Doily—2d, Marguerite Holman, 9 yrs.

Crocheted Lace—1st, Clara L. Brayton; 2d, Joe Clarke, 12 yrs.

Crochet in Wool (shawl)—1st, Eliza Greenhalgh, 12 yrs.

Crochet in Wool (slippers)—2d, Daisy Manchester, 10 yrs.

Crochet in wool (handkerchief case)—Commended, Myra Heap, 10 yrs.

Laundry Bag—1st, Dorothy Sherman, 6 yrs.

Fancy Calendar—Commended, Myra L. Manchester, 12 yrs.

Lemon Cocoanut Cake—1st, Florence L. Peckham, 15 yrs.

Sponge cake—1st, Amy Sherman, 12 yrs.

Bread—1st, Myrtle Sherman, 12 yrs.

Peppermint Drops—1st, Eleanor Peckham, 10 yrs.

Chocolate Creams—1st, Eleanor Peckham, 10 years.

Cocoanut Cakes—1st, Eleanor Peckham, 10 yrs.

Art.

CLASS I.

Best Collection Painting on China—1st premium, Mrs. C. A. Wood.

Best painting on China—1st, Mrs. C. A. Wood.

Best Painting on China—2d, Susie May Manchester.

Worsted Work Commended—Mrs. Charles Durfee.

Wood Carving Commended—John S. DeEscobu.

Collection of Water Color Design Commended—Mrs. S. E. Grinnell.

Collection of Pencil Design Commended—Mrs. S. E. Grinnell.

Collection of Amateur Photographs—1st, Miss S. J. Eddy; 2d, Edward H. Macy.

Best Water Color—1st, Susie M. Manchester; 2d, Mrs. George C. Manchester

Best Oil Painting—1st, Miss S. J. Eddy; 2d, Miss S. J. Eddy.

Collection of Oil Painting—Commended Edward H. Macy.

Collection of Burnt Wood—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.

Best Specimen Burnt Wood—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.

Domestic Manufactures.

CLASS F.

Cotton Bed Spread (258 pieces)—1st premium, E. H. Macy; 1st, Miss Maybury; 2d, Mrs. Thomas Greenhalgh; 2d, Mrs. Harrington.

Silk Portiere—1st, Sydnia Sanford.

Drawn Work (sofa pillow)—1st, Mrs. Constant W. Chase; 2d, Mrs. R. T. Brown.

Sofa Pillow Embroidery—1st, Miss Ethel Grinnell; 2d, Bessy Gorlellet.

Milk Weed Down Pillow—Commended, Mrs. W. A. Chase.

Crochet Fascinator—1st, Mrs. W. A. Chase.

Crochet Doily—2d, Mrs. Charles Grinnell.

Needle Books—1st, Mrs. W. A. Chase.

Featherstitching—1st, Mrs. E. R. Anthony; 2d, Lillian Weaver.

Fancy Handkerchiefs—1st, Clara L. Pinlerio; 2d, Evelyn B. Chase.

Cotton Embroidery—2d, Evelyn B. Chase.

Machine Stitching—1st, Evelyn B. Chase.

Drawn Work Handkerchief—1st, Evelyn B. Chase.

Crochet Lamp Mat—1st, Mrs. Charles Grinnell.

Novelty Needle Book—1st, Mrs. W. A. Chase

Knitted Lace—2d, Mrs. Julia Coggeshall.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

HYGIENE

The human body contains a complete sewerage system in which poisonous and disease producing refuse is constantly gathering and jeopardizing the health. The same rule which applies to municipal sanitation will also apply to personal sanitation, and the danger of disease may be forestalled by flushing out this sewerage system with an excess of water, says G. T. Palmer, M. D., in Good Housekeeping. Just as truly as the gathering of filth from the city in the "sewerage veins" endangers the lives of the inhabitants, so the poisons generated by the bodily metabolism, collected in the excretory organs, will jeopardize the lives of the millions of inhabitants of the body—the living cells. Every action of muscle or of nerve is accompanied by the destruction of cells which if not eliminated will accumulate like clinkers.

Aside from the mere "choking of the flues" we must bear in mind that the body is constantly generating poisons which if eliminated freely will do no harm, but which if retained will be productive of disease. Such a poison is uric acid, which is charged justly with causing rheumatism, gout, constant headaches, dizziness and a train of other symptoms, and it must be seen that if the accumulation of refuse is the cause of such conditions the logical means of cure is its elimination. Other "products of metabolism" create their own types of disease, and all may be prevented by the free use of water.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. They pour down tumblers of ice water as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion and indigestion being an indirect promoter of kidney disease. A tumbler of water sipped in the morning immediately on rising and another at night are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped as well as taken sparingly.

ENGINEERING

A marine engineer of Rochester, England, has patented a new system for steering twin screw steamships. His device, as described by the Scientific American, consists of a special throttle valve attached to each set of engines, the valves being connected by means of bell cranks and linkwork to a tiller.

When the tiller is resting centrally, an equal supply of steam enters each engine, but directly the tiller is deviated from its central position in either direction the throttle valve fitted to one set of engines reduces the supply of steam, so that the propeller actuated by that particular engine revolves more slowly, the rotary motion of the crew diminishing according to the degree to which the tiller is moved over.

A Really Indigestible Thing.

Of interest to goats, boys and other omnivora will be the following item contained in a letter to W. J. Thiselton-Dyer of Kew from a veterinary surgeon of Australia: "It may interest you," he says, "to know that the hairy linings of the fruit of the sweetbrier (Rosa rubiginosa) caused the death of a number of goats here by forming hairy masses which eventually completely stopped up the intestines. The goats were put on the land with the idea that they would eat down the briers and ultimately eradicate them, but the briers came out best and eradicated the goats."

German Artificial Clay.

Consul General Richard Guenther writes from Frankfurt: Artificial clay, according to German papers, is receiving increased attention abroad. This ceramic novelty, which is used for the manufacture of artificial stone, tiles, gutters, etc., is composed of sand, chalk, cement, liquid glue and petroleum. The substances are mixed in certain quantities, and a claylike mass results, which can be formed at pleasure and acquires an excellent degree of hardness by being subjected to heat.

The Language of Letters.

Two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the postoffices of the world are written by and sent to people who speak English, says Bradstreet's. There are substantially 500,000,000 persons speaking colloquially one or other of the ten or twelve chief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent, or 125,000,000 persons, speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian and 12,000,000 Portuguese.

New Metal Invented.

Considerable attention has been given to a new metal which is not a compound, but simply a molecular modification of aluminium similar to that which makes steel from iron. It is called evabrite, is as bright as silver and as stiff as steel. It is absolutely unoxidizable and cheaper than brass. When tested, it was found to be equal to every claim. The engineers recommend that evabrite be substituted for nickel and copper in telephone and telegraph apparatus.

One Beauty of Golf.

May Potter—Everybody is talking about the way you let Jack Huggard kiss you on the links yesterday.

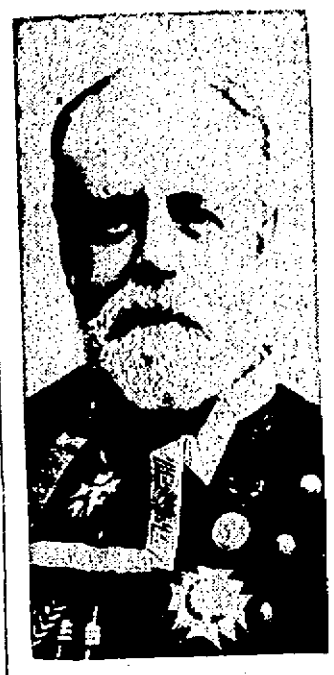
Belle Hazard—Well, I just couldn't help it. I was just teeing off when he asked me if he could have just one kiss. I yelled "fore" and he took them.—New York Press.

CERVERA AT HIS HOME.

How the Spanish Admiral Is Spending His Declining Years.

Contrary to reports recently printed in the United States, Admiral Cervera, who commanded the ill fated Spanish fleet at the naval battle of Santiago, is not suffering from the neglect and contempt of his countrymen.

Quite the reverse, in fact, is the admiral's position in Spain. He is spending his declining years at Puerto Real,



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

a few miles distant from Cadiz, and spends many a day at the naval club in the old city founded by the Phoenicians, where he is the object of much solicitous attention and affection. Puerto Real has been nicknamed by the Spaniards the navy's "Pensionopolis," for at least one-tenth of its inhabitants are retired naval officers.

The house in Santo Domingo street which is Admiral Cervera's home, although modest in size and appearance, is one of the best in the little seaport city. It wears an air of comfort and cheerfulness, even of luxuriousness.

Here, surrounded by a numerous contingent of sons and daughters and their children, the old sea dog spends his days with his books. The den of Admiral Cervera is as neat and cozy as a ship's cabin, the flat top desk, medium sized bookcase and two or three chairs filling nearly all the available space.

The routine of his life, as recently explained by himself, consists of reading naval reports from different parts of the world, attending to correspondence, etc., which take up his morning hours. In the afternoon he visits the casino, where he meets his old comrades in arms. This is varied by occasional trips to Cadiz.

The admiral draws half pay from the government and besides has quite a little fortune of his own. He owns half a dozen houses and considerable land in the township of Medina Sidonia, the home of the marquises of Cervera. The admiral's father was a wealthy man, but as he left many children the parental fortune has been so split up that none of his heirs can be considered rich. Nevertheless the admiral wants for none of the comforts of life, nor does he lack the friendship and respect of his countrymen.

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER.

Eminent Divine Who Will Again Assume Matrimonial Bonds.

Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York, has surprised his friends and the public generally by the announcement of his intention to marry again.

The bride to be is Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, who in 1896 inherited millions on the death of her late husband, Mr. A. C. Clark of the Singer Sewing Machine company.

Bishop Potter, who is traveling in Europe, is sixty-seven years old and is

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER.

a native of Schenectady, N. Y. In 1883 Rev. Dr. Potter, who had added a literary reputation to his fame as an eloquent divine, became assistant bishop of New York, next in office to his uncle, Right Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter, and four years later succeeded on his uncle's death to full episcopal honors.

Bishop Potter's wife, who was Miss Eliza R. Jacob, died suddenly June 29, 1901, leaving five daughters and one son.

A Diplomatic Answer.

"Ain't I just a little bow-legged?"

"Bow-legged? The idea! Why, it was only yesterday, sir, I was telling the head cutter that your lower limbs, sir, were absolutely without a parallel and he agreed with me, too."—The Automobile Magazine.

Fowls will not thrive with close penning or crowding.

VALUE OF MASSAGE.

How to Cure Your Ills Without Medicine.

"If every man understood giving himself massage, he might practically be his own doctor," said a physician recently to a Chicago Tribune reporter. "For instance, half the world either has or claims to have liver troubles. A spare five minutes can be turned to excellent account by giving your liver a lift. Place one hand heavily on the right side at the lower border of the ribs and rub it down slowly four or five inches. Do this a dozen times, and you will empty the overful liver of its superabundant contents. This cures heartburn and remedies cramps by removing the acidity from the stomach as well as relieving the liver.

"The food of a dyspeptic remains too long in his stomach, fermenting and causing inflammation. Try helping the stomach get rid of its contents. Place one hand at the extreme edge of the left side immediately under the ribs and slightly overlapping them. Then work it round to the right by pressing the fingers in as hard as you can, drawing the hand across to the right with the other hand, at the same time swinging the body to the right, then to the left. Practice this daily before meals, and reasonable food will never 'set like lead' on your stomach.

"If you have a tendency to varicose veins when you sit down, elevate your feet. The blood will flow out of the turgid veins and give you great relief. By deep friction from the heel upward you can encourage the return of the blood to the heart as well as give tone to the feeble veins.

"If you have a red nose, it is because the blood enters the superficial vessels of the skin and does not return from them. If you would remedy this condition, perform regularly this little feat: Grasp the tip of the nose between the thumb and fingers and massage upward to the root. This method empties the vessels of used up blood and allows fresh blood to flow. Besides, you are not half as likely to be afflicted with cold in the head."

How to Make Chop Suey.

Two chickens' livers, two chickens' gizzards, a pound of clean pork cut into small pieces, half an ounce of green root ginger, two stalks of celery. Saute these ingredients in a frying pan over a hot fire, adding four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, half a cup of boiling water, a teaspoonful of worcestershire sauce, half a teaspoonful of salt, black and red pepper to taste, a dash of cloves and cinnamon. When nearly done, add a small can of mushrooms, half a cup of either bean sprouts or French green peas or string beans chopped fine or asparagus tips. The "see ye" sauce which is eaten with this delectable dish can be procured at any Chinese grocery.

How to Make Sardine Salad.

For the Sunday night supper there is no more attractive dish than this salad made of sardines, crisp lettuce leaves and mayonnaise or boiled dressing. The fish should be drained and treated to a few drops of lemon juice and the lettuce crisped in ice water. Line a shallow salad dish with the leaves and on each place a sardine and a spoonful of dressing. If there should be cold boiled beets in the house, cut them in fancy shapes and use them as a garnish or cut small pickles into strings and place them about the edge of the dish.

How to Make Cress Salad.

Put a spoonful of sugar into a bowl with a teaspoonful of salt and a few young, tender leaves of mint. Rub well together, then add two tablespoonfuls of oil and one of vinegar and mix thoroughly. Throw in some well washed and dried watercress, strew them with young nasturtium leaves and add enough peppergrass to fill the bowl. Toss all together and turn out into a large dish, border with nasturtium leaves and blossoms, garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs and serve immediately.

How to Restore Scorched Linen.

Here is a formula that, it is said, will restore scorched linen: Peel and slice two onions and extract the juice by squeezing or pounding. Then cut up half an ounce of white soap and add two ounces of fuller's earth; mix with them the onion juice and half a pint of vinegar. Boil this composition well and spread it when cool over the scorched part of the linen, leaving it to dry thereon. Afterward wash out the linen.

How to Perfume Note Paper.

Sprinkle well your blotting paper with whatever perfume you prefer. Put under a weight to dry; then put your note paper between the leaves and again place the weight on the top. If the blotting paper is not exposed to the air, the perfume will last some time.

How to Beat Eggs Quickly.

A small hint worth remembering comes from a cooking school teacher and is that in beating eggs with a wheel beater, if the latter is held at an angle in the bowl rather than straight up and down the eggs are frothed in much less time.

How to Clean Zinc Utensils.

A good way to clean zinc utensils is to dip a piece of cotton in kerosene and rub the articles with it until the dirt is removed. Dry afterward with a clean cloth so as to get rid of all grease.

How to Clean Ivory.

Ivory that is discolored may be whitened by rubbing it with a paste composed of burned pumice stone and water and then placing it under glass in the sun.

He was practical, and had been making love on that basis. She was a little that way herself.

"Can you cook?" he inquired.

"Can you supply everything to be cooked?" she replied.

It was a match.

Carry enough sunlight in your life to last through the dark days.—Schoolmaster.

FEMININE CHAT.

Mrs. Nancy Jones, one of the three Revolutionary widow pensioners, is dead in Knoxville, Tenn.

Lucy Lellingwell Cable, the editor of the Scribner school version of "Don Quixote," just published, is the daughter of George W. Cable.

Mlle. Chiron, an old teacher, conducts in Paris a Teachers' Aid society. During the past eight years she has found work for 2,000 unemployed teachers.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford has projected many plans for the further improvement of Stanford university, which will include the erection of a new university library.

Mrs. Charles A. White of Chicago is about to build a home for friendless dogs, and any destitute domestic animal will be admitted to the institution without regard to race or color.

Pleasant Valley, Pa., boasts a successful miller of the fair sex, Miss Matilda Cressmann by name. She is a recognized expert in the locality on corn and can estimate correctly the yield of an acre of standing grain.

Miss Lillian Wald of New York is at the head of the Social Halls Association, which has raised $200,000 to establish model saloons to sell light wines and beer of good quality and encourage the use of temperate drinks.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, president of the National Council of Women, has gone abroad for the summer and possibly part of the winter. She expects to be present at the meeting of the International council at Copenhagen.

Mrs. E. C. Atwood of Denver is one of the best all around business women in the world. She has been a geologist, a miner, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a painter, a printer and a photographer. While working in her mine she wears knickerbockers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The best way to get poor fast is to invest in a get rich quick scheme.—Hartford Post.

In the matter of paying claims Venezuela has become the Turkey of the occident.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is getting to be so in the east that when a university wishes a million or two it just pushes the first button in sight, and Providence does the rest.—San Francisco Call.

A female physician who has invented a reform dress is trying to make it fashionable on the plea that it is cheap. A strange blunder for a woman to make!—New York World.

The summer schools are an inspiration of benevolence. They are so unlike the regular schools that they fit into vacation as a part of it and make a kind of orderly play that is both instructive and disciplinary.—Boston Herald.

There was a time when the dreibund loomed over the world like a comet and everybody thought it presaged war, but it has proved to be so harmless that when it was renewed by agreement a short time ago hardly any notice was given to it.—San Francisco Call.

CROWN POINTS.

King Edward is a master of all the intricate requirements of court etiquette and is very exacting in seeing that they are fully observed.

Queen Victoria after her husband's death is said to have exclaimed in bitterness, "There is now no one left who has the right to call me 'Victoria!'"

The empress of Japan receives $20,000 worth of clothes from Paris each year. She only consents to appear in public clothed in the garments of her native country once in twelve months.

The greatest dandy in the world is Prince Albert of Thurn, Germany. This fastidious young man attires himself in a new suit of clothes every day. Each suit of wearing apparel is highly perfumed with attar of roses. He wears no fewer than 1,000 neckties a year.

STATE LINES.

Nebraska sends out a complaint of a scarcity of competent schoolteachers.

Ohio is fairly gridironed by trolleys. There are 8,000 miles of them built, building or actually planned.

Kansas has passed an entire year without a bank failure within its limits. There are now 579 banks in the state, of which 413 are state banks, 124 national banks and 42 private banks.

For seven hours one day recently the state of New York was without an executive head, Governor Odell and Senator Ellsworth, president pro tem., being in the west, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff in Europe and Speaker Nixon in Ohio.

TOWN TOPICS.

There is a very strong suspicion that New York still has some boodle aldermen doing business at the old stand.—Philadelphia Press.

They have a strenuous way of doing things in San Jose, Cal. When a mayor won't quit mayoring after his successor has been elected and sworn in, husky policemen simply seize him and throw him into the street. The course is effective, and it saves a lot of maudamusing and enjoining.—Minneapolis Times.

POLITICAL QUIPS.

Few officeholders ever resign, and few politicians ever reform.—New York Press.

If somebody would discover wireless politics, what a world this might be.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

When a political candidate has a nightmare, it generally takes the form of a dark horse.—Philadelphia Record.

Young man (courting on the stair to his sweetheart)—Will you marry me, Jeanie?

Jeanie—No I won't.

Young man—Why, what's the matter, Jeanie?

Jeanie (blushing)—Oh, we'll leave that to the minister.

A noble deed is a step toward God.—J. G. Holland.

How to Avoid Smallpox.

One of the best ways to avoid smallpox is not to be afraid of it, but if you can't adopt that precaution there is this other: Wear smooth faced outer clothing. Medical authority doesn't claim that this is an absolute preventive, but it is a simple enough safeguard which will go a long way toward lessening the risk of contagion. The principle is that smooth clothing catches the minimum amount of dust, and it is the germs which float about in the dust of the atmosphere that carry smallpox bacilli. Another precaution is to wear flannel underclothing, because it promotes circulation in the skin and prevents chills. A chilled body, it is well known, is highly susceptible to contagion.

How to Make Liniment.

A liniment that is simple to make, but is very efficacious in results is composed of kerosene, camphor gum and sweet oil. Put a pint of kerosene into a quart bottle, add as much camphor gum as will dissolve, adding a little more gum day by day for three days; then add half a pint of sweet oil, shake well, cork and put in a safe place for future use. For burns, cuts, bruises, stiff neck or joints, sore throats, bunions and a few other ills to which flesh is heir to, relief is said to be almost magical when this liniment is applied.

How to Tell a Panama Hat.

The market is full of imitations, worth about $1 each, but which are sold for from $4 to $8. To detect them is easy. If in doubt, ask the dealer to immerse the hat for three hours in water. If it be a panama, he may do it safely, but the imitation will turn black under the treatment and then tear like paper. There is a peculiar chemical smell from the imitation panama by which it may be known, and there is a slight nap on the inside, which may be raised prominently by scratching with the finger nail.

ANIMAL ODDITIES.

Only male parrots learn to talk. The females have no power to acquire human speech.

The butterfly invariably goes to sleep head downward on a stem of grass, with its wings tightly folded.

The largest serpent ever measured was a Mexican anaconda, found to be thirty-seven feet in length. It was measured by Dr. Gardner.

What is known as an angel shark, an ugly fish with an eight inch mouth containing three rows of teeth, has been caught with a hand line at Felixstowe.

How to Wash Japanned Ware.

In washing japanned ware use a sponge dampened with warm water and immediately afterward dry the article with a soft cloth. Obstinate spots may be removed with sweet oil applied with a woolen cloth.

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	21c
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	22c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	22c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
8	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

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Thames Street,

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GENTLEMEN'S

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CLOTHING.

Farmers & Gardeners

Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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Charles M. Cole,

Pharmacist,

302 THAMES STREET.

Two Doors North of Post Office

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JAMES T. WRIGHT, Ph. G.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

Manufacturer of Wright's Odontine, a Dentifrice of the highest merit.

Wright's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,
Wright's Blackberry Cordial,

Wright's Sarsaparilla, etc.,
Wright's Coltsfoot Cough Lozenges

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—AND—

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

"The Diamond C"

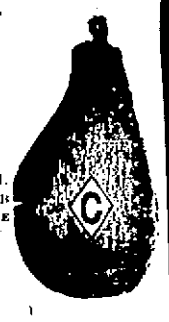
HAMS,

SHOULDERS

and

BACON

ARE CURED FROM R. I. PORK AND CORN COB SMOKED, AND ARE THE BEST.



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OSTRICH LOGIC.

"When I can't see danger there is no danger." That's the logic of the ostrich which hides its head and exposes its body to the hunter. There are not a few people who seem to have gone to the ostrich to learn logic. The most dangerous enemies of humanity are the enemies which can't be seen, the disease breeding microbes which infect the blood. It is harder to get the microbe out of the blood than to keep it out, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery does both, by purifying the blood and then keeping it pure.

If there are eruptions on the skin, boils, pimples, sores or other signs of impure blood, use Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which will purify the blood and cure the eruptions which come from it.

"My blood was all out of order, and I had to go to the doctor," writes Mrs. James R. Moss, New London, Stanly Co., N.C. "He gave me medicine which helped me for a short time. In the winter of 1898 I got worse than I had ever been. My tonsils were enlarged and my neck swollen all out of shape; my throat was sore and I could not cure it. My husband went for the doctor but he gave me no encouragement. He helped me a little, but it did not last long. We attended me for twelve months, when I heard of a lady whose condition was like mine, who was taking your medicine and was getting well. So I secured some of the medicine and began taking it. In one week I was able to do my cooking. When I began taking the medicine I could sit up only a few minutes at a time, and I could rest or sleep only a little while at a time. My throat was so sore at times I could not even swallow sweet milk, and my tonsils were full of little eating sores. My left side was swollen out of shape and I could hardly get my breath. The doctor said I would not get well, but three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, three bottles of his 'Pellets,' three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and the use of salt water did the work and cured me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

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Artistic Beauty,

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are the desirable qualities combined in our

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We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.

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Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper Cutting.

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ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

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8-11

RAIDING WITH JEB STUART

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

October 10-12, 1862

[Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.]

On the evening of Oct. 9, 1862, 600 picked men of Jeb Stuart's renowned cavalry corps assembled on the camp parade at Charlestown, W. Va., for orders. The troopers were divided into three detachments and placed under the leadership of General Wade Hampton, Colonel W. H. F. Lee and Colonel W. E. Jones. Then Stuart spoke to the command as follows: "Soldiers, you are about to engage in an enterprise which to insure success demands at your hands coolness, decision and bravery, implicit obedience to orders without question or cavil and the strictest order and sobriety on the march and in bivouac. The destination and extent of this expedition had better be kept to myself than known to you. Suffice it to say that with the hearty co-operation of officers and men I have not a doubt of its success, a success which will reflect credit of the highest degree upon your arms."

At the close of the speech the men retired to their blankets to catch a few hours' rest, and the jolly sabreur, with his boon companions, passed the evening at The Bower, a typical planter's mansion, where Stuart made his headquarters. With fiddle, banjo and bones the gay cavaliers serenaded their friends, then went to their tents on the lawn. Before daylight every officer and man was in the saddle, galloping toward the Potomac, where an advance party led by Colonel M. C. Butler, the present senator from South Carolina, had preceded the cavalcade to look out for the freedom of the fording place.

Butler had sent a handful of men over the ford to capture a Federal picket station on the Maryland side, but the Yankees were too quick for the Johnnies and got away. Butler then dashed into the stream at the head of the vanguard and deployed a line of troopers around the ford. Stuart's whole command crossed without alarm and struck out along the national pike running from Hancock to Hagerstown. When Butler's vanguard struck the pike, he captured ten stragglers from General Cox's Federal division, which had just passed that point on the way to Hancock. Cox's division belonged to the Army of the Potomac, which was at that time encamped in Maryland in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

Fortunately for Stuart, there was a heavy fog in the valley that morning, or his stealthy movements would have been seen from the signal station on Fairview heights, near Hancock. But fogs have the gift of vanishing in a twinkling, and to make sure the argus eyes on the height should not reveal his secrets to the army close at hand Stuart sent twenty picked men to capture the signal party. Crawling up the

RAIDING THE FEDERAL SIGNAL STATION.

steep under cover of the fog, the gray troopers dropped down upon the station like visitors from the skies. Two Federal officers in the station made a rush for life and escaped, but the private soldiers were captured and all the flags and equipments. Thus the last danger was suppressed, for, barring signals, Stuart's troopers could travel as fast as anything in the Army of the Potomac. All Stuart asked was a clear road to get beyond the camps of that widely scattered army. In fact, he was prepared to fight for the road against any common foe and carried with the cavalcade four guns of the horse battery commanded by Major John Pelham, the noted boy artillerist.

In spite of the cleverness of Stuart in passing the ford the Federal troops nearest the river heard of the expedition and sent word of it to headquarters. Meanwhile the raiders galloped on to Mercersburg, across the line in Pennsylvania. Even the strange garb of the Confederates didn't open the eyes of the people along the route, for it was impossible to believe that 600 southern horsemen would cross the border in the face of 100,000 soldiers encamped along the river. The chief business of the raiders was seizing horses. Scattering over a wide stretch of country the troopers gathered in everything in the way of blooded animals, only sparing those in use by women. The hungry cavalrymen were not allowed to take provisions from the natives except where volunteered.

In the midst of a drizzling rain Butler planted two cannon on a knoll overlooking Chambersburg, about 8 o'clock the night of the 10th, and sent forward a summons to surrender under penalty of bombardment. There was no resistance and Stuart's troopers mustered in the public square, with their newly acquired horses, leading their own tired steeds. On orders from Stuart, Butler demanded the funds in the bank of the town, but the cashier could only show empty vaults, the funds having been sent north that morning owing to news of the raid heralded by telegraph. The bank cashier was courteous enough to treat Butler's party to the best he had in his house and other residents of the town did the same for the rest of the raiders.

A committee of citizens made terms with the raiders, and in the best of good feeling Yankees and Johnnies passed the night, the southerners being freely supplied with food and coffee. Colonel A. K. McClure, a prominent citizen of the town and also an officer in the Federal army at home on leave, regaled nearly a hundred of Stuart's officers and soldiers at his residence. In the early hours of the 11th the tired raiders turned into their blankets, some to sleep the sleep of the happy go lucky trooper and some to ponder how the cavalcade would get out of the net into which it had so easily ridden. It was plain that the whole country was in the secret of the raid and the Federal army alert. The rain had increased to a downpour, and in a few hours the Potomac might rise and obliterate the fords.

Before leaving Chambersburg, Stuart destroyed an ordnance storehouse and railroads, and other public property amounting to $250,000. He also took away thirty officials and prominent citizens as hostages for civilians of the Confederacy held by the United States. About 1,200 captured horses went with the cavalcade on its ride back to Dixie, which was far more exciting than the trip from the Potomac to Chambersburg. Meanwhile the Federal cavalry, such as it was, took the warpath to head off the daring raiders when they should attempt to recross the river. The mouth of the Monocacy river below the camps of the army was the point fixed upon by the guesses of the Federal cavalry leaders. To that point one body was directed and would have been there in time to do something but for misleading reports which delayed progress. A force of infantry was stationed at Frederick, Md., and two brigades lay on the cars at Monocacy Junction ready to move at the word, either to Frederick or eastward, wherever Stuart might appear.

What are known as the lower fords of the Potomac were nearest the camps of the Federal army and farthest from Stuart when he set out homeward from Chambersburg. Stuart reasoned that the enemy would not look for him at the lower fords because of the risk he would run in that direction and the fact that in order to reach them from Chambersburg he must ride east toward Gettysburg and treble the distance of his march. Stuart turned off the Gettysburg road southward as soon as he had crossed the mountain. At that time there was a body of Federals hurrying to Gettysburg from Baltimore to catch the raiders. Reaching Emmitsburg the night of the 11th, the troopers were regaled by the Marylanders and at once started for the Potomac, forty-five miles distant. Soon after leaving Emmitsburg Stuart passed within four miles of Pleasonton's cavalry, which had been marching and countermarching all day to meet the raiders. At midnight Pleasonton learned of Stuart's movement and started in pursuit, but the raiders were four hours ahead of him.

From Emmitsburg the southern cavalcade trotted the long night through and made thirty-three miles by daylight of the 12th. It was twelve miles to the ford, and the troopers had ridden sixty-five miles within twenty-four hours. All the lower fords were guarded by Federals, and Pleasonton was rapidly closing down by another and a shorter road than the one used by Stuart to the only unguarded crossing, the mouth of the Monocacy. At 8 o'clock Stuart's advance came within sight of Federal cavalry, which proved to be Pleasonton's. The Confederates were all muffled in Yankee overcoats, which they had captured at Chambersburg.

Stuart rode at the head of the column, and when he saw that the Federals hesitated at sight of the strange command clad in blue coats he ordered a charge. The Federals retired. Planting guns on a knoll, the raiders began to shell the Federal cavalry, and the main body dashed for the ford. That was guarded by Federal infantry. Colonel Lee, who led the forward column and sent a flag of truce demanding instant surrender, and to the surprise of Stuart the Yankees retreated. Covered by Pelham's guns, the raiders rode over the ford, and the last man and the last gun were on Virginia soil.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

When He Decided.

Edith—You know that horse papa named after you? Well, he's proven to be quite worthless, and papa is going to shoot him.

Fredy—Indeed! But I didn't know he named him after me.

Edith—Well, he didn't till he decided to shoot him.—Puck.

A Familiar Response.

Cholly. I called on that pretty Miss Pompadour, who clerks at the ribbon counter at Sehall & Whooper's department store, last night.

George. Have a nice call?

Cholly. No; she sent down word that she was sorry, but she was "just out!"—Puck.

WORK ON THE CANAL

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA FOR RIGHT OF WAY NEARLY READY.

United States Will Have Complete Control of Six Mile Zone—Compensation For Colombia—Provisions of the Treaty.

President Roosevelt seems to have wasted no time in starting negotiations to carry out the terms of the isthmian canal law, with the result that the treaty is practically completed. The Colombian congress will probably meet in October to ratify the treaty.

Attorney General Knox assigned Assistant District Attorney General Russell to clear up the legal features of the transfer. The exact status of the new and the old canal companies must be ascertained, and Mr. Russell has authority to visit Paris in making his researches.

Secretary Hay and Minister Concha of Colombia have been negotiating the necessary treaty between this country and the Central American state.

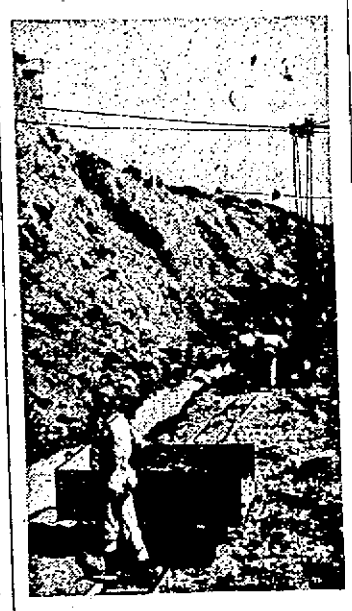
It is the expectation that the treaty now in process of negotiation with Colombia will be one of the most comprehensive and important international documents ever issued from the state department. Every possible contingency that may arise in the future will be guarded against so far as that is possible and especially with regard to the rights and interests of the United States.

The protocol signed last winter governed Secretary Hay and Minister Concha to a large extent in the drafting of a treaty. The amount to be paid Colombia for her relinquishment of exclusive rights to the United States will be $7,000,000 in gold, payable on the exchange of ratification of the treaty.

In addition Colombia is to receive an annuity at the end of fourteen years, to be determined by mutual agreement at that time. This annuity is expected to be $600,000 a year, as the immediate payment of $7,000,000 covering the period of the next fourteen years is considered a basis for placing the annual rental at $600,000.

The territory through which the canal will pass and which will be ceded in perpetuity to the United States will be absolutely under the control of this government, although to avoid possibility of local trouble it is likely that there will be no specific expression of conveyance of "sovereignty."

The treaty, in all probability, will not only authorize the Panama company to convey to the United States all its holdings on the isthmus, including the railroad, but will contain a positive provision insuring exclusive privileges to the United States of constructing and operating an isthmian canal. The United States will also be given the right to protect the canal, which right will enable it to erect fortifications and, of course, to garrison the defensive works with American soldiers. The right to protect the property will give the United States the right to defend it even against troops of Colombia in the event of a revolution in that country.



PANAMA CANAL, EMPERADOR CUTTING.

Sanitary and police regulations will be enforced by a joint commission appointed by both governments. The United States will be asked to construct and maintain at each terminus of the canal a port for vessels, with lighthouses and other aids to navigation, breakwaters, dikes, jetties, coaling stations, docks and other appropriate works, all the expense therefor to be borne by this country.

In addition to this the United States is to maintain drainage and sanitary works and construct hospitals along the canal, while aqueduct and drainage works are to be erected in Panama and Colon. The cost of providing this water supply, however, is not to fall upon the United States without compensation, inasmuch as water rents are allowed to be collected by the United States, provided they meet the approval of Colombia.

In transferring the rights of Colombia to the United States there will be a transfer of such jurisdiction over the six mile zone as will permit the exercise of complete American authority.

Assistant Attorney General Russell is being assisted by Rear Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, and by ex-Senator Pascoe, also a member of the commission.

Silent Critics.

Beryl—A good deal is thought of her singing.

Sybil—It's merciful they don't put their thoughts into words.—Baltimore Herald.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Mr. Slimmer's Philanthropies.

Whatever one may think of the peculiar views of Abraham Slimmer, the Iowa millionaire, concerning the proper distribution of accumulated wealth, he is to be commended for the particular plan he has devised for getting rid of his millions.

Mr. Slimmer, who is one of the wealthiest men in Iowa, proposes to divert his means to ameliorating the condition of the poor and unfortunate, which is altogether commendable. He sharply arraigns the philanthropy that builds libraries and endows colleges, declaring that unless the millionaire "gets down to the true life and relieves distress and sorrow and suffering and humiliation he will never be satisfied and will die a pauper—a pauper in everything but money." He has a great work before him and has already made a good start by providing for the establishment of a number of hospitals.

While many people doubtless will not assent to his views regarding the endowment of libraries and colleges, no one can fail to appreciate the force of his homely philosophy which impels him to give his wealth back to society before he dies. On this point he says:

My possessions are a trust fund which will have to be disposed of at some time, and there is no better time than while I am still here to plan and figure out what is best to do, and I know of no one who can do it better than myself. I am a careful business man and have had the advantage of a large experience in accumulating what I have. I got my money from the masses, and back to the masses and for their benefit it shall go. It is not charity. I cannot take the money away with me when I go from this field of human activity. I cannot wear it or eat it. I cannot sleep more than other men, and it would cost nothing if I did.

This is rather more advanced ground than any considerable number of millionaires are likely to take concerning the obligations of great wealth, but for the few who do regard their possessions as a "trust fund" to be disposed of for the benefit of humanity the world has reason to feel grateful.

There are indications that Russia is becoming uneasy concerning her naval position in the far east. The Sviet of St. Petersburg publishes a noteworthy article in which it declares that the Russian squadron in the Pacific ocean is completely at the mercy of Japan on account of the difficulty which the Russian ships would experience in that part of the world in recoaling and reprovisioning. Moreover, it says, there would be many obstacles even to their carrying out many necessary repairs, inasmuch as the docks at Vladivostok and Port Arthur are insufficiently equipped for the purpose. The Russian vessels, it remarks, are obliged to winter in Japanese ports, as Vladivostok is almost inaccessible during the cold months, while at Port Arthur there is not sufficient accommodation. Moreover, there is not a sufficient depth of water in the inner basin, and the outer basin, which is somewhat larger, is dangerously exposed to every wind. The Sviet also foresees the danger of the ships of the Russian fleet being blockaded by the Japanese in Vladivostok and Port Arthur in time of war. The article concludes by saying that, in view of these many and sinister possibilities, it is absolutely necessary that Russia should obtain a fresh point d'appui on the Pacific coast, and for this purpose Masampho, in Korea, would satisfy all requirements. It does not seem to have occurred to the writer that this was one of the plans which the Anglo-Japanese treaty was designed to defeat.

Whitecapping has received a severe shock in Arkansas. A mob was advancing on the house of a man who had received a tip that it was the laudable intention of the gang to kill him and blow up his property with dynamite. One of the mob was carrying dynamite in his pocket. The prospective victim of the whitecappers fired one shot at the advancing crowd, but that one was enough. The bullet hit the stick of dynamite, and they haven't found enough of the man who was carrying it to form the basis for a funeral. Besides, nine other men were seriously hurt.

The army uniform board, which has been in session in Washington for several months, has recommended that blue be discontinued except on dress occasions as the color of the American soldier's clothes and that khaki green suits be substituted. And must we also dispense with that stirring and patriotic old song about "the boys in blue?"

President Castro has taken the field in person against the Venezuelan insurgents. Yet Castro's fielding average, says the Washington Post, is by no means the highest in the South American Revolutionary league.

The Baltimore American remarks that the increased demand for ice is undoubtedly due to the heat. Sure enough! Strange, isn't it, that no one should have thought of that before?

The European powers are again discussing disarmament, but it is noted that the Krupp gun factory is running on full time just the same.

If J. Pierpont Morgan thinks poker is wicked, what must he think of watered stock transactions!

Advantages of Matrimony.

Friend. Did you lose anything in the Bustall bank?

Depositor. Not a cent.

"Well! well! If you knew the thing was going up why didn't you say so?"

"I didn't know. I had to go off on business, so I left my wife some blank checks. She went shopping."—N. Y. Weekly.

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JOHN VARS,

136 Thames Street

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, September 27, 1902.

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is now assured. The matter, it is said, will be settled in October or November.

The corn crop of Kansas and Nebraska will be the largest on record. Kansas is expected to harvest 275,000,000 bushels and Nebraska 300,000,000 bushels. The high price of beef they tell us is caused by the scarcity of corn. The "beef kings" will have to get a new argument soon for the old one won't hold much longer.

The result of the recent Army and Navy manœuvers is said to be that more forts will have to be built on the Rhode Island coast. The great importance of fortifying the east river passage has been clearly shown as well as the necessity of a strong fortification on Block Island. These matters will doubtless come up for consideration at the next session of Congress.

Congressman Greene, of Fall River, has won out on the contest for renomination, over his opponent, Councilman David F. Slade. Greene carried all of Fall River by overwhelming majorities which insures his nomination, and as the nomination in that district is equivalent to an election, Mr. Greene may consider himself safe for another term. We congratulate him on his victory. He deserves it.

Ex-Congressman Warren O. Arnold has applied to the courts for an injunction restraining certain parties in Westerly from building a new river wall in the rear of the Barber Memorial building and the Porter-Loveland building in that town. The ex-Congressman alleges that the wall obstructs the natural flow of the water, which consequently is backed up to their mill in Stillmanville causing damages to the firm.

The enormous cost of the coal-strike can never be fully estimated. It is claimed that in the nearly four months that it has been going on the coal companies have lost fifty millions from lack of coal to sell, that the strikers have lost twenty-five millions in wages; that the damage to the mines, the loss to the railroads, the expense of the militia to maintain order and the loss to the merchants in the coal regions, will altogether foot up forty millions more. Here then is a direct loss of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, to say nothing about the loss to the country at large.

Presidential tours in the last few years have been very unfortunate. President McKinley started for a California tour and had to give it up owing to the severe illness of his wife. He started again on a western tour and lost his life at Buffalo. President Roosevelt came to New England and was severely injured in a collision at Pittsfield, and came near losing his life. He started again on a western trip, got as far as Indiana and was obliged to give it up owing to an abscess on his leg, which had to have an operation. The President will do well to keep within a reasonable distance of Washington hereafter.

There is a red hot fight going on in the Democratic party in this State, not only for the nomination of the governor, but for the control of the party machinery. This latter movement is strongly in evidence in Providence, where big primaries are being held and much sparring is manifest. The gubernatorial contest is being sharply fought, with Dr. Garvin, the old Democratic war horse, and Mayor Fitzgerald, the young Napoleon of the Pawtucket Democracy, as the leaders. Just now the star of the latter seems to be in the ascendency. We hear rumors daily that the general treasurership on that ticket is to come to Newport and that the Hon. William J. Underwood is to be the lucky man.

With coal at fifteen dollars a ton, the Boston selling price, somebody must suffer, and that somebody is the poor man. Those who in former times were able to buy coal only by the basket full, will now find it more than difficult to buy even that amount. It is time the people at large, the great army of sufferers, made their demand felt in bringing this needless strike to an end. There was no call for a strike in the beginning. The demands of the miners might have been unreasonable, we will not attempt to judge that part, but the least the owners and operators could do was to submit the case to arbitration. There are seldom any causes of complaint that do not have two sides, and it is well to hear both sides before passing judgment. Certain it is that the miners work for small wages, and it is just as certain that even those small wages do not go as far as they did a few years ago, for the necessaries of life are at least twenty-five per cent. higher than they were five years back. Therefore the demand for increased wages should have been met in some way. There were other grievances on the part of the miners that should at least have been heard. When the operators said that there was "nothing to arbitrate" they put themselves in the wrong, and the world at large will hold them in a great measure responsible for the vast amount of suffering that has already been caused by this strike, and also for the greater suffering that the immediate future apparently has in store.

Mrs. C. S. Parker and daughter are visiting relatives in Auburn, Maine.

Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 27.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent September 26 to 30, warm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 30 to October 4.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about October 2, cross west of Rockies by close of 3, great central valleys 4 to 6, eastern states 7.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about October 2, great central valleys 4, eastern states 6. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about October 5, great central valleys 7, eastern states 9.

Third disturbance of October will reach Pacific coast about 8, cross west of Rockies by close of 9, great central valleys 10 to 12, eastern states 13.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 8, great central valleys 10, eastern states 12. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15.

Another victory. Warm wave and cool wave to cross continent, former to reach meridian 90 about 13 and latter about 17 were practically perfect forecasts. The degree of cold and extent of frosts were as predicted. All the cool and cold waves of September took the routes calculated. Who can equal these forecasts?

Temperature of the week ending October 6 will average above normal in the northwest and below in southwest, above normal on Pacific coast, below in Ohio valley, lake region and northeastern states and about in southeastern states. Rainfall will be above normal in southwest, below in southeast, above in northeast, below in northwest and about on Pacific slope.

Immediately following date of this bulletin low temperatures will prevail in northwest and southwest while temperature will be moderate on Pacific slope, low in Ohio valley, about great lakes and in northeastern states, moderate in southeastern states.

By close of September the impression will generally prevail that winter has come, that the coming fall will be minus an Indian summer and a rush will be made to fill up the coal bins.

But I have promised a warm November, and a beautiful Indian summer month, weather that will make us wish we had not bought coal so early and had not donned heavy underwear in October.

October does not look so bad as it did. Some cold dips, one of which will, as before stated, press down the crown of frost on at least a part of the cotton belt not far from 23.

First part of October promises to be unusually warm with a cold wave going to its lowest temperature on meridian 90 about 11 in northern states but not in southern states. This cold wave will go by way of the lakes and will reach New York and the New England states about 12.

The cold wave of October 23 will be general but not exceedingly severe.

A warm wave of unusually high temperatures is expected to reach the upper Missouri valley about October 5, pass by way of the great lakes and into the New England states, not greatly affecting the southern states.

I repeat my statement of two months ago. You will not need much fuel before end of November. I am not intending by this to say what December will be but I will probably indicate, in next bulletin, the temperature of that month.

Brockton's Festival.

The dates for the Brockton Fair are Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3. This is called the greatest and best of all the fall festivals, where there is every year every form of outdoor entertainment, and where the horseman, the lover of bicycling, the admirer of vaudeville, the man interested in agriculture, or the woman who cares for the domestic arts, and the mere man of the world who loves to watch a huge and interested crowd, all assemble to enjoy themselves, and go away to come again another day. Every year, without fail, the Brockton Fair is a perceptible improvement over all its predecessors. This year will be no exception. In addition to all the other features, on the last day there will be the finest firemen's muster and playout of sporting hand engines seen in New England in years. Lovers of trotting will be interested in some best-two-in-three races for purses aggregating $9,100. Four-horse Roman chariot races on a fast half-mile track will be another novel thriller. The horse show, one of the great features of the fair, will be as fine as ever. A monster balloon will throw out a torpedo, which in turn will emit a human being and drop him to the earth. It would take a column to enumerate all the Brockton Fair attractions. The main thing just now is not to forget the dates. See advertisement.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Carolina T. Wilson of Newark, N. J., her cottage house and stable, at No. 2 Friendship street to Herbert W. Smith.

C. H. Wrightington has sub-let for Mr. Wm. O. Jackson of Buffalo, N. Y., the cottage house, No. 6 Cotton's Court, owned by Mrs. W. H. Cotton, to W. J. Goodman, of Roxbury, Mass.

William E. Brightman has rented for H. C. Tilley his cottage on Vernon avenue, to John A. Johnson of the Training Station.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Marion Rebecca Anthony, a lot of about 3,100 square feet of land close to the junction of Old Fort Road and Harrison avenue, to Benjamin M. Anthony.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented, for a term of years, No. 206 King Block, to Messrs. Brandt & L. Royer of New York; and No. 210 King Block, to Annie E. McCarthy. All the stores in this block on Bellevue avenue are now rented ahead for some years.

Grant P. Taylor, trustee, has sold the Townsend farm, containing between 48 and 49 acres and situated on the south end of Sachuest point, Middletown, to Barclay Hazard.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Stitt have sold their estate on the corner of Bellevue avenue and Pelham street to Miss Annie Leary.

Mr. Edward F. Parkis, a livery stable man at Narragansett Pier, has made an assignment. The indebtedness amounts to over $60,000. The assets are estimated at about $20,000.

"I have no particular message for the American people," says the Duchess of Marlborough, as she sails away for England, leaving us all alone with the rest of us. Well, we will try to get along without the message, but it would have been mighty agreeable to receive a ton of coal.—Hartford Courant.

Newport County Fair.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Crochet Handkerchief—2d, Mrs. Walter A. Clarke.
Embroidered Centre Piece—1st, Mrs. William B. Mott.
Crochet Table Mats—2d, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.
Handkerchief Case—1st, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.
Machine Stitching—2d, Mrs. J. J. Peckham.
Tray Cloth—2d, Mrs. Charlotte Peckham.
Embroidered Centrepiece—2d, Mrs. Charlotte Peckham.
Specimen Battenburg—2d, Mrs. N. Shaw.
Pillow Cases—1st, Laura N. Peckham; 2d, Byron Boyd.
Crochet Purse—2d, Mrs. N. Shaw.
Bead Chain—1st, Mrs. N. Shaw.
Embroidered Table Cover—Commended, Mrs. Philip Chase.
Knitted Rug—1st, Miss Ethel Boyd.
Silk Bed Spread—1st, Miss Ethel Boyd.
Embroidered Doily—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.
Embroidered Tray Cloth—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.
Crochet Shawl—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.
Embroidered Table Cover—1st, Mrs. J. M. Eldridge.
Specimen Outline—2d, Eliza Osborn.
Crochet Shawl—2d, Ruth D. Lawton.
Darned Lace—1st, Lettie Sherman.
Knitted Lace—1st, Lettie Sherman.
Crochet—1st, Lettie Sherman.
Knitted Handkerchief—2d, Helen Sherman.
Doily—2d, Lettie Sherman.
Crochet Lamp Mat—2d, Helen Sherman.
Darned Sofa Pillow—1st, Miss Amy Manchester; 2d, Alice Anthony.
Specimen Darning—2d, Mrs. Arthur C. Chase.
Buttonholes—1st, Mrs. Arthur C. Chase.
Hand Sewing—1st, Mrs. J. J. Peckham; 2d, Miss E. M. Barker.
Drawn Work Table Cover—1st, Clara I. Pinherio.
Fancy Rug—1st, Emma Sherman; 2d, Mrs. W. H. Sherman.
Pillow Shams—1st, Mrs. John T. Brazil.
Crochet Tidy—2d, Mrs. B. T. Brown.
Rag Rug—1st, Mrs. B. T. Brown.
Knitted Rug—1st, Miss Lydia Peabody.
Knitted Stockings—1st, Mrs. A. E. Farnum; 2d, Mrs. Charles Sherman.
Sofa Covering—1st, Mrs. Charles Sherman.
Crochet Skirt—1st, Mrs. F. W. Smith.
Tatted Collar—1st, Evelyn B. Chase; 2d, Mrs. T. W. Smith.
Crochet Lace—1st, Miss Bessie Smith.
Laundry Bag—2d, Miss Emma Chase.
Table Cover—2d, Miss Emma Chase.
Handmade Pillow Lace—1st, Florence Silver Heels.
Battenburg Handkerchief—2d, Miss S. W. Swinburne.
Battenburg Centrepiece—1st, Miss S. W. Swinburne.
Knitted Leggings—1st, Miss S. W. Swinburne.
Knitted Sacks—2d, Mrs. J. O. C. Peckham.
Crochet Purse—1st, Mrs. May Malone.
Drawn Work Stock—1st, Mrs. May Malone.
Drawn Work Handkerchief—2d, Mrs. May Malone.
Drawn Work Centerpiece—1st, Mrs. May Malone.
Yarn Rug—1st, Mrs. A. A. Brown.
Silk Bed Spread—Commended, Mrs. Wm. P. Bachelier.
Specimen Netting—1st, Mrs. Jason Gifford.
Cross Stitch Embroidery—1st, Bessy Gordella.
Cross Stitch Embroidery—2d, Mrs. Jason Gifford.
Crochet Doily—1st, Mrs. Jason Gifford.
Ladies Necktie—1st, Bessy Gordella.
Honiton Lace Handkerchief—1st, Lottie Manchester.
Crochet Table Mats—1st, Mrs. A. L. Borden.
Knitted Sweater—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.
Crochet Tidy—1st Miss Susan Gifford.
Knitted Slippers—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.
Crochet Sack—2d, Mrs. Isaac Chase.
Crochet Socks—1st, Mrs. Isaac Chase.
Silk Bedspread—2d, Antonia F. Silvaria.
Quilted Bedspread, 2d, Antonia F. Silvaria.
Battenburg Collar—2d, Orlana W. Anthony.
Crochet Lace—2d, Mrs. Herbert Ashley.
Yarn Rug—2d, Mrs. Herbert Ashley.
Crochet Rug—1st, Della Almy.
Knitted Bed Spread—1st, Mrs. F. A. Barlow.
Novelty Bib—2d, Mrs. Wm. F. Peckham.
Knitted Sack—1st, Mrs. G. T. Dunham.
Crochet Sack—1st, Mrs. G. T. Dunham.
Knitted Shawl—1st, Mrs. G. T. Dunham.
Crochet Handkerchief—1st, Miss Grace Ward.
Embroidered Collar—1st, Evelyn B. Chase.
Knitted Bedspread—2d, Susan Peckham.

Fruit.

CLASS C.

APPLES.

Rhode Island Greenings—1st premium, Dr. Benj. Green; 2d, Walter Chase.
Tallman Sweet—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, Luther Chase.
Golden Russett—1st, Walter Chase.
Sawyer Sweet—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, Alonzo Borden.
Largest Apple—1st, Luther Chase, 2d, Warren Sherman.
Sweet Russett—1st, Ralph Anthony; 2d, Warren Sherman.
Cheesebrook Russett—1st, Warren Sherman; 2d, Charles Sherman.
Roxbury Russett—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, Benj. C. Sherman.
Duchesse of Oldenburg—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, James G. Wordell.
Rose Apple—1st, Robert Almy; 2d, Walter Chase.
Leather Skin Russett—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, William T. Sherman.
Delaware Red Winter—1st, Luther Chase; 2d, Jacob Almy.
Milding—1st, Robert Almy; 2d, Jacob Almy.
Banana Apple—1st, Jacob Almy; 2d, Robert Almy.
Gloria Mundi—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, Edward R. Anthony.
Spur Sweet—2d, Warren Sherman.
Seek No Further—1st, Warren Sherman; 2d, Charles Sherman.
Wine Apple—1st, Warren Sherman; 2d, Charles Sherman.
Baas—1st, Walter Chase.
Alexander—1st, Edward R. Anthony; 2d, Jacob Almy.
Tetofsky—1st, Jacob Almy.
Peaked Sweet—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, Charles Sherman.
Beauty of Kent—1st, J. G. Wordell, 2d, John O. Harrington.
Honey Greenings—2d, George Coggeshall.
Ben Davis—1st, John L. Borden; 2d, Luther Chase.
Salona—2d, Luther Chase.
Walbridge—1st, Luther Chase.
Borden—1st, Luther Chase; 2d, Walter Chase.
Collection of Apples—1st, John L. Harrington; 2d, Luther Chase.
Pumpkin Sweet—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, Edward R. Anthony.
Gilliflower—1st, A. L. Borden; 2d, Edward R. Anthony.
Lymans—1st, A. L. Borden; 2d, John L. Harrington.
Baldwins—1st Luther Chase; 2d, Walter Chase.
Wolf River—1st, Benj. F. Pierce.
Coggeshall Pearmain—1st, Dr. Greene; 2d, Walter Chase.
English Russetts—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, John Brazil.
Maiden's Blush—1st, Benj. C. Sherman; 2d, Walter Chase.
20 oz. Pippin—1st Walter Chase; 2d, George E. Sisson.
King—1st, Walter Chase.
Roxbridge—1st Luther Chase; 2d, Joseph Peckham.
Spice Sweets—2d, John L. Harrington.
Potter's " " " " "
Rambo " " " " "
Early Joe " " " " "
York Pippins 2d " " " "
Fall Water 1st, " " " "
Bailey Sweets 2d, " " " "
Favorite 1st " " " "
Jersey Sweet 1st, " " " "
Swaar 1st, " " "; 2d, Luther Chase.
Townsend—2d, John Harrington.
Fulton—2d, John Harrington.
Hyslop Crab—1st, George Sisson; 2d, Percy Bailey.
Grimes' Golden—1st, A. W. Lawrence; 2d, Luther Chase.
Leicester—1st. Walter Chase; 2d, A. W. Lawrence.
Pound Sweet—2d, A. W. Lawrence.
Summer Baldwin—1st, Will Thomas; 2d, Wm. Anthony.
Late Strawberry—1st, H. C. Hedley.
Hubbardston—1st, Charles Potter; 2d. H. C. Hedley.
Westfield—1st, C. L. Farnum.
McIntosh Red—1st, Samuel E. Almy; 2d, Mrs. H. B. Gardner.
Black Ben Davis—1st, H. C. Hedley.
Western Beauty—1st, H. C. Hedley.
Porter—1st, Ben C. Sherman; 2d, H. C. Hedley.
Golden Sweet—1st, Susan A. Anthony.
Orange Sweet—2d, Susan A. Anthony.
Gravenstein—1st, E. P. Sisson; 2d, H. C. Hedley.
Hurlburt—1st, E. P. Sisson.
Sweet Bower—1st, Samuel E. Almy.
Winter Porter—1st, Edward R. Anthony; 2d, Samuel E. Almy.
Snow—1st, Samuel E. Almy; 2d, H. C. Hedley.
Peck's Pleasant—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, William F. Brayton.
Spitzenburg—2d, Ralph Anthony.
Queen's Crab—1st, Dr. Benj. Greene.
American Pearmain—2d, John Harrington.
Wing Sweet—1st, Edward R. Anthony; 2d, A. C. Barker.
Stark—1st, Robert B. Almy; 2d A. C. Baldwin.
Sapson—1st, Joseph Peckham; 2d, A. P. Barker.

PEARS.

Howell—1st, Luther Chase; 2d, E. G. Macomber.
Seckel—1st, L. H. Barber; 2d, E. G. Macomber.
Lawrence—1st, Walter Chase.
Buffum—1st, Walter Chase; 2d, E. G. Macomber.
Pratt—1st, John Harrington; 2d, E. G. Macomber.
Buerre Bosc—1st, Eliza Osborne; 2d, A. P. Barker.
Kieffer—1st, Ben C. Sherman, 2d, A. C. Barker.
Sheldon—1st Walter Chase, 2d, Ben C. Sherman.
Buerre Clairgeau—1st, Wm. Brayton; 2d, Walter Chase.
Capsheaf—1st, A. P. Barker; 2d, E. G. Macomber.
Souvenir de Congress—1st, L. H. Barker.
Leconte—1st, H. C. Hedley; 2d, Jacob Almy.
Vicar of Wakefield—1st, Ralph Anthony; 2d, E. G. Macomber
Swan's Orange—1st, Walter Chase.
Japanese Russett—1st, Jacob Almy.
Winter—1st, Walter Chase.
Clapp's Favorite—1st, Charles Sherman.
Buerre D'Anjou—1st, J. C. Gifford; 2d, Wm. Brayton.
Belle Lucrative—1st, Eliza Osborn; 2d, Benj. C. Sherman.
Bartlett—1st, Wm. Thomas; 2d, George Sisson.
Duchess—1st, Benj. C. Sherman, 2d, Jacob Almy
Louise Bonne—1st, Eliza Osborn; 2d, Jacob Almy.
Winter Nelis—2d, Jacob Almy.

PEACHES.

Crosby—1st, E. G. Macomber; 2d, H. C. Hedley.
Elberta—1st, Robert Almy; 2d H. C. Hedley.
Late Crawford—1st, Boyd Bros; 2d, H. C. Hedley.
Early Crawford—1st, John Hedley; 2d, H. C. Hedley.
Wheatland—1st, A. A. Brown
National—1st, Joseph Brazil.
Champion—1st, John Hedley; 2d, E. P. Sisson.
Oldmixon—1st, H. C. Hedley; 2d E. G. Macomber.
Stump—1st, H. C. Hedley; 2d, John L. Brown.
Wonderful—1st, Mrs. D. F. Hall.
Amsden—1st, A. A. Brown.
Fitzgerald—1st, A. A. Brown.
Mountain Rose—1st, A. A. Brown.

GRAPES.

Muscadine—1st, Charles Sherman; 2d, Benj. C. Sherman.
Concord—1st, Thomas J. Sweet; 2d, John Harrington.
Niagara—1st, A. P. Barker.
Hot House Grapes—1st, A. P. Barker.

PLUMS.

Wicken—1st, Mrs. Joseph Chase; 2d, John Harrington.
Satsuma—1st, A. P. Barker; 2d. John Borden.
October Purple—1st, E. G. Macomber.
Blackberries—1st, Mrs. Joseph Chase.
Collection of Raspberries and Wine Berries—Mrs. Joseph Chase.

QUINCES.

Orange—1st, J. C. Gifford; 2d, A. P. Barker.
Pear—1st, John Harrington; 2d, Nahum Greene.
Champion—1st, Benj. C. Sherman; 2d, John Harrington.

Poultry.

CLASS 2—ASIATIC.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Pen, young—1st, Abner P. Anthony; old, 1st, C. E. Brown.
Pullet—1st and 2d, Abner P. Anthony.
Cockerel—1st, Abner P. Anthony.
Hen—1st and 2d, C. E. Brown.
Cock—1st, C. E. Brown.

DARK BRAHMAS.

Pen—1st, Jacob Mars.
Pullet—1st and 2d, Jacob Mars.
Cockerel—1st, Jacob Mars.
Hen—1st, B. T. Brown.

CLASS 1—AMERICAN.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED.

Hen—1st, B. T. Brown.
Cockerel—1st, B. T. Brown.
Pullet—1st, C. A. Holman; 2d, B. T. Brown.
Cock—1st, B. T. Brown.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS.

Pen—1st, John S. Freeborn, Jr.
Cockerel—1st, John S. Freeborn, Jr.
Pullet—1st and 2d, John S. Freeborn, Jr.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Hen—1st and 2d, Fish Bros.
Cock—1st, Fish Bros.
Pen—1st, Fish Bros.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Pen—1st, Fish Bros.
Cock—1st, Fish Bros.
Hen—1st and 2d, Fish Bros.
Cockerel—1st, Fish Bros.
Pullet—1st and 2d, Fish Bros.

CROSSED BREEDS.

Pullet—1st and 2d, L. L. Sherman.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Hen—1st, L. L. Sherman.
Cock—1st, L. L. Sherman.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Pen—1st, E. P. Sisson.
Cockerel—1st, E. P. Sisson.
Pullet—1st and 2d, E. P. Sisson.
Hen—1st and 2d, E. P. Sisson.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Hen—1st, John S. Freeborn, Jr.
Pullet—1st and 2d, John S. Freeborn, Jr.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES CROSSED.

Pen—1st, Henry Anthony.
Hen—1st and 2d, Henry Anthony.
Cock—1st, Henry Anthony.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Pullet—1st and 2d, Henry Anthony.
Hen—1st and 2d, Henry Anthony.
Pen—1st, Henry Anthony.
Cock—1st, Henry Anthony.

ERMINETTE.

Cock—2d, Henry Anthony.
Pen—2d, Henry Anthony.
Hen—2d, Henry Anthony.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Pen—1st, Henry Anthony.
Hen—1st and 2d, Henry Anthony.
Cock—1st, Henry Anthony.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Cock—1st, C. E. Brown.
Hen—1st, C. E. Brown.
Pen—1st, John S. Freeborn, Jr. 2d, C. E. Brown.
Pullet—1st and 2d, John S. Freeborn, Jr.
Cockerel—1st, John S. Freeborn, Jr.

CLASS 13, BANTAMS

WHITE COCHIN.

Hen—1st, Frank L. Peckham, 2d, Mrs. A. P. Barker.
Cock—1st, Frank L. Peckham, 2d, Mrs. A. P. Barker.
Pullet—1st, Mrs. A. P. Barker.
Cockerel—1st, Mrs. A. P. Barker.

BLACK BANTAMS.

Cock—1st, Frank L. Peckham.

PYLE GAME BANTAMS.

Hen—1st and 2d, Frank L. Peckham.
Cock—1st, Frank L. Peckham.

SILVER DUCK WING BANTAMS.

Cock—2d, Frank L. Peckham.
Hen—2d, Frank L. Peckham.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.

Hen—1st, Frank L. Peckham.
Cock—1st, Frank L. Peckham.

DUCK WING.

Pen—1st, Frank L. Peckham.
Cock—1st, Frank L. Peckham.
Hen—1st, Frank L. Peckham.
Pullet—1st, Frank L. Peckham, 2d, A. B. Van Allstyne.

BLACK COCHIN.

Hen—1st, Mrs. A. P. Barker.
Cockerel—1st, Mrs. A. P. Barker.
Pullet—1st, Mrs. A. Barker.

CLASS 12, GEESE.

GRAY CHINA.

Goose—1st, Charles L. Sherman.
Gander—1st, Charles L. Sherman.

WILD GOOSE.

Goose—1st, Charles L. Sherman.
Gander—1st, Charles L. Sherman.

CLASS 11, DUCKS.

WHITE PEKINS.

Ducks—1st and 2d, C. E. Brown.
Drake—1st, C. E. Brown.

MUSCOVY DUCK.

Drake—1st, John F. Chase.
Duck—1st, John F. Chase.

DECOY DUCK.

Duck—1st, Isaac Chase, Jr.
Drake—1st, Isaac Chase, Jr.

PIGEONS.

BROWN HOMING.

Hen—1st, Jesse Durfee.
Cock—1st, Jesse Durfee.

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall, who have been spending a few days in New York, have returned to their home in this city.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I., Office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

Tracts of Land and Fine Sites For Sale on Easton's Point.

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.—The opposite "Cliffs" being all studded with summer residences, the probability is that gradually Easton's Point will become equally covered with summer houses for the wealthy. Apply at MR. TAYLOR'S office in Newport for details.

Marriages.

In this city, 20th inst., by Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., Floyd Travis and Mrs. Margaret J. Travis, both of New York.

In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. Ernest Dennin, Ernest Beldan and Miss Sarah A. Peckham, both of Newport.

At St. Mary's rectory, by Rev. Father Meenan, 1st inst., Philip A. Gilvenstitor and Mrs. Mary Cotter O'Connell.

Deaths.

In this city, 25th inst., Anna M. Taft, widow of George Collins, in the 76th year of her age.

In this city, 25th inst., at his residence, 42 Holland street, Joseph E. Kennedy.

In this city, 23d inst., Josephine R., wife of Frank P. Gladding.

In this city, 22d inst., Henrietta F., widow of Albert Irish, in the 85th year of her age.

In this city, 22d inst., Isaac Rice, in his 72d year.

In this city, 19th inst., Rachel Downing, widow of James Groff, aged 83 years, 10 months, 12 days.

In this city, 19th inst., Sarah E., wife of Arnold James, aged 57 years.

In this city, 19th inst., at her residence, 41 Webster street, Lizzie, beloved wife of Thomas Furness, aged 48 years.

In this city, 19th inst., Minolia, daughter of Essie and the late Pardon Nicholson, aged 21 years, 10 months.

In Jamestown, 20th inst., Mary Elizabeth, wife of Gideon R. Lathan, aged 60 years.

In North Tiverton 23d inst., Charles A., son of Charles F. and Mary Little, aged 4 months.

In Cowesett, R. I., 20th inst., George, eldest brother of Samuel McAdam of this city.

Suddenly, in Boston, September 23, Maria W. Wales, widow of George W. Wales, in her 85th year.

FIRST

THINK

Look over our list of bargains in high class Real Estate.

SECOND

THINK AGAIN,

And then ask us for full information regarding anything you have in mind.

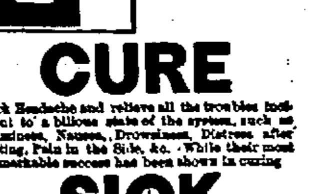
THAT'S ALL,

THANK YOU.

C. H. Wrightington,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

91 Broadway. Telephone 924.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Hunters' Rates Chicago & North Western Ry.

Reduced rates from Chicago to the hunting and fishing grounds of Wisconsin and Michigan. Tickets on sale from September 15 to November 15. Excellent train service. Sport best in many years. For descriptive booklet with game laws and full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 9-20-7w.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the Great West and Northwest.

Settlers and homeseekers are moving westward in large numbers. Special low rates to all points west and northwest this fall via the Chicago & North-Western R'y, the only double track road to the Missouri River. Ask any ticket agent for particulars. Maps and interesting printed matter free on application to J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 9-20-7w.

You can turn a crank down, but he always turns up again.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1902. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
27 Sat	5 51	5 51	1 23	3 30	3 57
28 Sun	5 52	5 49	2 30	4 25	4 53
29 Mon	5 53	5 47	3 37	5 16	5 43
30 Tues	5 54	5 46	4 42	6 01	6 29
1 Wed	5 55	5 44	sets	6 45	7 12
2 Thurs	5 56	5 42	6 12	7 28	7 51
3 Fri	5 57	5 41	6 47	8 10	8 37

New Moon 1st day, 0h. 9m., evening.
First Quarter 9th day, 0h. 21m., evening.
Full Moon 17th day, 1h. 1m., morning.
Last Quarter 23d day, 3h. 58m., evening.
New Moon, 31st day, 3h. 1m., morning.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

AUCTION

TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1902,

at 11:30 o'clock, AT WEST MYSTIC, CONN.,
To close estate of the late Benjamin Gardiner.

ONE FISHING STEAMER HULL, now, 48 feet long, 12 feet wide, with large well amidships, pilot house, cabin, engine room, mast and gaff, can be supplied with steam or gasolene power. Tank, bronze wheel and shaft already in boat. A good sea boat, must be seen at the yard of the HOLMES SHIPBUILDING Co., to be appreciated.

For further particulars address
NELSON MORGAN,
Administrator,
9-27 Poquonock Bridge, Conn.

NOTICE.

CANVASS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

October 8th, 17th & 24th, 1902,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the WARD LISTS of Voters in the several wards.

Witness my hand,
DAVID STEVENS,
9-27-2w City Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made and executed by Alphonzo Devol to Henry C. Anthony bearing date September 1st, A. D. 1897, and recorded in Land Evidence of the Town of Portsmouth, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island in Vol. 21 at pages 76 and 77, which said mortgage has since been duly assigned to Max Levy of the City of Newport and State of Rhode Island, there having been breach in the condition of said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described in said Town of Portsmouth on SATURDAY, **the 27th day of September A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon,** all that parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon situate in said Portsmouth, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Northwest corner of Nancy L. Munroe's land, and running Northeasterly bounding Southeasterly on said Nancy L. Munroe's land eighty six feet, (86) thence in a straight line with said boundary of Nancy L. Munroe's land bounding Southeasterly on land of Eldora J. Anthony, sixty feet (60) for a corner, thence turning and running Northwesterly bounding Northeasterly on land of said Anthony one hundred and forty six (146) feet to the highway or Rhode Island Turnpike, thence turning and running Southeasterly bounding Southwesterly on said highway one hundred and forty six feet (146) to the place of beginning, or however otherwise bounded and described, it being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

MAX LEVY,
9-6 Assignee of Mortgage.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

WILL BE SOLD at public auction on **Tuesday, Oct. 7th, 1902, at 12 o'clock m.** on the premises, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Elizabeth L. Langley, dated January 12th, 1895, recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds, in the city of Newport, in book of mortgages of Land evidence numbered 31, at pages 68 and 69, the conditions of said Mortgage deed having been broken. That lot of land in said Newport, with dwelling house thereon, Bounded Northerly on Pelham street, Easterly on land of William H. Austin, Southerly on land now or formerly of Caroline L. Randall and Westerly on land now or formerly of Anthony Stewart and containing about 2258 square feet of land.

By order of the present Holder of said mortgage, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid upon said property at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

Newport, R. I., September 18th, 1902.
THOS. BURLINGHAM,
9-20-3w Auctioneer.

LAWLESS SPIRIT

Continues to Prevail in the Anthracite Region

MINER CLUBBED TO DEATH

Mob Danced Around His Body and Sang—State Prepared to Maintain Large Army in the Field For an Indefinite Period

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—While there was considerable disorder and many acts of violence in sections of the hard coal regions yesterday, the lawlessness was not so general as it was earlier in the week. The presence of additional troops and a drenching rain storm assisted greatly in the preservation of peace.

Near Wilkesbarre a coal and iron policeman was almost clubbed to death. Reports from other parts of the region show that petty cases of violence continue to occur. The lower anthracite region is comparatively quiet, most of the lawlessness occurring in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

General Gobin is keeping many of his soldiers on the move, either shifting their camps or sending out companies to scatter crowds. A company of the Thirteenth regiment was sent to Forest City yesterday and had a brush with a mob upon its arrival, but no one was hurt.

President Mitchell says the troops will help to keep the men firmer in their determination to stand out against the operators. The coal companies claim they are daily placing more men at work, and the shipment of coal continues in small quantities.

The situation at Lebanon, where negroes took the places of the iron and steel workers in the plant of the American Iron and Steel company thereby causing riots and the killing of one person and the injuring of others, continues quiet. The first battalion of the Twelfth regiment, stationed there, has the situation well in hand.

Mob Rejoiced at Murder

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.—James Winston, aged 48 years, was killed, and his son-in-law, S. J. Davis, was severely injured by a gang of Hungarian strikers, who waylaid them on their way to work yesterday. The affair took place almost within sight of the camp of the Thirteenth regiment. Lewis got away, but Winston had his skull crushed with a club and fell unconscious. While he lay prostrate and dying the crowd jumped on him, kicked him in the face and beat him with clubs. After dancing about their victim, clapping their hands and singing the crowd left him.

Governor Stone's Attitude

Harrisburg, Sept. 26.—Governor Stone was asked yesterday if he would declare martial law in the coal regions. He said: "Without discussing the power of the government to declare martial law, it will be wholly unnecessary to resort to that remedy. The National Guard has been sent into the coal regions to suppress tumults, riots and mobs where the civil authorities are unable to suppress them. They will not interfere with the civil authorities, but are there to aid and assist them in preserving order. There is now a surplus in the treasury and the state is prepared to maintain a large army in the field for an indefinite time. I have no hesitation in expressing my disapproval of tumults, riots and mobs and all acts of violence, and my determination to suppress them and preserve order regardless of consequences and regardless of cost."

This Woman Had Nerve

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.—Mrs. George Marshall, colored, armed with a shotgun, safely escorted a hunted non-union men through a crowd of 100 strikers late last night. When the crowd began to avenge itself by bombarding her husband's hotel, Mrs. Marshall fired on the nearest group and peppered a dozen men with birdshot. This scattered the mob.

A Curiosity of the Deep

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 24.—Whaling bark Platina of this port, Captain McKenzie, captured a pure white whale which made 100 barrels of oil. In his 25 years of whaling, Captain McKenzie writes that he never before saw a white whale. The Platina had been only three or four days out from Barbados when the big fellow was captured.

Bad Summer For Potatoes

Boston, Sept. 24.—Director Smith of the weather bureau reports that the summer's weather has produced a beautiful growth of potato vines in New England, but the growth aboveground is at the expense of the potatoes. The rank growth of the vines made them particularly susceptible to blight.

Sharkey Held For Fish's Death

New York, Sept. 23.—At the inquiry into the death of Nicholas Fish, banker, clubman and diplomat, the coroner's jury found that death was due to a fall caused by a blow struck by Thomas J. Sharkey. Sharkey was held in $10,000 bail for the action of the grand jury.

Piled Up Liquor Fines

Belfast, Me., Sept. 23.—Liquor dealers of this county were given a surprise yesterday when County Attorney Foster, in completing his term of office, increased the usual fine to $220 and demanded payment at once in every case sought to his attention.

Long Conference Without Result

Boston, Sept. 26.—A difference of 5½ cents a can in the price of milk, the New England Milk Producers' union demanding 40 cents, and the contractors refusing to pay but 36½ cents, was the question discussed for eight hours yesterday at a conference between the parties at issue in this city, without reaching any agreement. The meeting adjourned until today.

VENEZUELA'S APOLOGY

For the Blows of the Stars and Stripes on One of Her Warships

Willemstad, Sept. 26.—Details have been received here of the closing of the incident arising from the action of the Venezuelan warship Restaurador in hoisting the American flag, approaching Ciudad Bolivar under those colors and then opening fire on the town. It was through United States Consul Goldschmidt at La Guaira that the news was transmitted to Minister Bowen at Caracas, and the latter called on Foreign Minister Baralt, presented the case to him and obtained his promise that satisfaction would be accorded by Venezuela.

About 18 hours later the government of Venezuela expressed its regret at the occurrence and orders were forwarded to the commander of the Restaurador to hoist the American flag and salute it. The foreign warships at anchor off La Guaira were therefore surprised, the whole matter having been kept secret, to see the Restaurador hoist the Stars and Stripes and then fire a salute of 21 guns.

Never before has the Venezuelan government acted so promptly and so satisfactorily as the result of diplomatic representations.

Tower Goes to Germany

Berlin, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt has chosen Charlemagne Tower,

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

ambassador to Russia, to succeed Mr. White as ambassador to Germany.

Miss Maxfield's Story

Belfast, Me., Sept. 25.—Miss Maxfield, the young woman who mysteriously disappeared from a Providence depot two weeks ago, and finally was found by her father in Brooklyn, claims that she was drugged by a woman on the steamer City of Lowell and for 10 days was very ill in a palatial Boston residence. Finally she escaped and went to her fiancee at Brooklyn, after which she informed her father of her whereabouts.

Nearly Four Million Endeavorers

Boston, Sept. 25.—The executive committee of 15 trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor met yesterday. Secretary Baer turned over his official office. Treasurer Shaw will temporarily conduct the correspondence of the secretary. President Clark gave a glowing account of his European tour. There are now 62,000 Christian Endeavor societies, with nearly 4,000,000 members.

Killed by Electricity

Woburn, Mass., Sept. 24.—Frank Harkins, 17 years old, was playing around an electric arc light pole last night when the light went out. Harkins took hold of a wire which connects the weight used for lowering the light and which was at that time charged with electricity. When he touched the ground he completed the circuit and received 2300 volts, causing his death.

Moore's Property Tied Up

Boston, Sept. 24.—An attachment was placed yesterday by John E. Crowley on certain real estate of Michael J. Moore, a lawyer, who has been missing for several days and against whom charges of embezzlement have been made. The property is assessed for $19,900. Part of the estate has been transferred to Moore's sister and the balance has been mortgaged to Moore's wife.

Shaw Will Not Resign

Washington, Sept. 26.—Regarding the published report that he had resigned, Secretary Shaw said: "I denied this rumor in Chicago. It would seem unnecessary to repudiate a story that has no author and is built upon a false assumption and is enlarged upon simply to fill space. The president and the secretary of the treasury are in thorough harmony."

Crosby and Douglass Decline

Boston, Sept. 24.—No lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket will be named for some days. John C. Crosby of Pittsfield has declined to reconsider his declination to accept the nomination and William L. Douglass of Brockton will not stand. A new man will be selected after conference with Mr. Gaston, nominee for governor.

Auto Records Broken

Providence, Sept. 25.—At the second annual race meeting of the Rhode Island Automobile club yesterday George C. Cannon clinched his title to the steam championship of the world by driving a car of his own construction in 1:05 1-4. He also set a new world's record for steam cars for five miles at 6:05 flat.

A Champion With the Rifle

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 22.—A new world's record at wing shooting with rifle was established by Adolph Toepherwein yesterday, when he broke 986 out of 1000 clay targets thrown from traps.

Bodies For Beverly

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 26.—The United Shoe Machinery company made known yesterday its decision to establish a mammoth plant here and to discontinue their old plants at Boston, Winchester and this place. A plot of 150 acres has been secured and a plant costing $500,000 is to be erected. The company employs 5000 men and the payroll is between $40,000 and $50,000 a week.

FRICTION MELTED

After Platt Had Been Side-Tracked by Odell

BOSS IS BADLY BEATEN

Governor Not Only Forced Withdrawal of Sheldon's Candidacy, but Completed Assertion of His Leadership by Revising the Platform

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Completing yesterday in three hours a state ticket, and promulgating a platform of principles, without the least indication of friction and amidst much enthusiasm, the state Republican convention adjourned sine die. The candidates with three exceptions are at present state officers. The planks in the platform which attracted most attention were those protesting against combinations and trusts and the declaration for improved canals. The ticket:

For governor, B. B. Odell; lieutenant governor, F. W. Higgins; secretary of state, J. F. O'Brien; treasurer, J. G. Wickser; attorney general, H. B. Coman; comptroller, H. H. Miller; engineer, E. A. Bond; judge of court of appeals, W. E. Werner.

The friction which developed Tuesday and which threatened to result in a party breach had entirely disappeared yesterday and the leaders talked in the most harmonious way. Senator Platt said that if he made any aspersions on Woodruff he had forgotten them. Woodruff failed to remember any criticism of Platt.

Governor Odell left early in the morning after having effected the retirement of Sheldon, and the delegates almost as a unit approved of the decision. Senator Higgins, who was named by the convention for lieutenant governor, was the original candidate of Platt.

When Governor Odell forced the withdrawal of Sheldon's candidacy for lieutenant governor he over-rode Platt and all his following among the machine leaders as he has never over-ridden them before. Every one of them believed that Platt would never agree to the elimination of Sheldon. He said so. Quigg went bitterly about calling the governor's action a fool's errand. Platt was first stubborn. Then the governor informed him that if Sheldon was not removed from the ticket he himself would not run for governor. Platt whined and yielded. Then by way of completing the assertion of his leadership the governor revised the platform and returned to Albany. Not a delegate, the correspondents at Saratoga agree, now doubts the leadership of Odell. For the moment Platt is down, broken, humiliated. It is long since he has experienced so obvious a defeat.

Cary For Governor

New Haven, Sept. 26.—The Democratic state convention adjourned at 5:15 o'clock last night after a session lasting all day. A full state ticket was nominated and a platform was adopted and the convention, which had promised to be one of the most bitter in the history of the party in this state, closed in great harmony. The ticket nominated follows:

Governor, M. B. Cary; lieutenant governor, E. K. Hubbard, Jr.; secretary of state, A. B. Calkins; treasurer, P. Hugo; comptroller, E. G. Kilduff; attorney general, N. E. Pierce; congressman, H. S. Cummings.

The platform which was finally adopted occasioned a heated debate in the committee room, but once presented to the convention as recommended by the committee it was adopted without debate. A strenuous struggle had been made in committee for endorsement of the Kansas City platform. The committee refused to mention the Kansas City document or doctrine and the fight practically ended there.

Accounts Said to Be Mixed

Auburn, Me., Sept. 22.—Seth M. Carter of this city has been appointed receiver of the American Banking and Trust company of Auburn, in place of L. L. Small, who has had charge of the affairs of the company for six years. Small's present whereabouts are unknown, and the change in receivership is due to his continued absence. An examination of the books is now in progress and many of the accounts are said to be somewhat confused.

Big Bunch of Stowaways

Boston, Sept. 23.—Steamer Cambroman, which arrived here yesterday from Italian ports, brought 13 stowaways, the largest number found on any vessel at this port for several years. Most of them mingled freely with the steerage passengers and were able to elude detection until this port was reached. All are Italians.

Worthy Mate For Star Pointer

Readville, Mass., Sept. 24.—Dan Patch, the famous pacer, went against the world's record of 1:59 1-4, made by Star Pointer on the Readville track five years ago, yesterday, and in a magnificent performance equalled the record. The coincidence is that the record figures are held by the same track, which is an elliptical mile.

Smith Defends His Course

Indianapolis, Sept. 25.—General Jacob H. Smith, in an address on the Philippines before the national encampment of the Spanish-American war veterans, made his first public utterance on the Samar campaign. He defended his course, and was cheered at the conclusion of his address.

$60,000 to Be Distributed

Boston, Sept. 26.—Counsel for the contestants of the will of Cecilia Tully yesterday informed Judge Knowlton of the supreme court that they waived their appeal. In this way some $60,000 bequeathed under the will to various Roman Catholic institutions and charities become at once available.

No. 162.

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business September 15, 1902.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$407,184 61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		177 78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		110,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		51,700 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		6,000 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers		203 92
Due from approved reserve agents		137,931 80
Checks and other cash items		1,237 94
Notes of other National Banks		2,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		84 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	21,072 00	
U. S. gold-tender notes	11,200 00	35,272 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		5,500 00
Total		$757,791 85
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in		150,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		13,801 45
National Bank notes outstanding		110,000 00
Due to other National Banks		991 15
Dividends unpaid		1,141 00
Individual deposits subject to check		397,265 01
Certified checks		50 00
Cashiers checks outstanding		6,533 24
Total		$757,791 85

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of September, 1902.

PACKER BLASHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: William E. Dennis, Henry Bull, Jr., Albert K. Sherman, Directors.

Carr's List.

The Bridge of the Gods,
A Romance of Indian Oregon, by F. B. Black.

The Millionairess.
By Julian Ralph.

Beautiful Joe's Paradise,
A Sequel to Beautiful Joe, by Marshall Saunders.

Builders of the Republic,
By Margherita A. Hudson.

The Hole in the Wall,
By Arthur Morrison.

The Banner of the Blue,
By H. B. Crockett.

The Wooing of Wistaria,
By Onoto Watanna.

REPUBLICAN

State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at Republican State Headquarters, in Providence, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That a State Convention of Republican Delegates be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, on THURSDAY, October 9th, 1902, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating State officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

RESOLVED, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby requested to call Primary Meetings for the purpose of electing Delegates to said Convention, the number of said Delegates to be three times the representation of said towns and cities in the General Assembly, and to elect members of the State Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to report the names of the members of the State Central Committee and the names of the Town and City Committee, together with the names of the Chairmen and Secretaries thereof, with their Post Office addresses, upon the credentials of the Delegates to said Convention and that said meetings be held not later than Monday, October 6th, 1902, and that the Secretaries of said Primary Meetings be requested to forward a copy of the credentials of Delegates with the members of State, City or Town Committee, immediately after their election, to the Secretary of the State Central Committee, Charles H. Howland, Providence, R. I.

RESOLVED, That the member of the Town or City Committee calling the meeting to order under the above call, together with the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials that said Delegates were elected pursuant to a regular call of said Town or City Committee.

RESOLVED, That the Republican electors of the State and all other voters, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in Republican principles, and who indorse the Republican policy, be, and hereby are cordially invited to participate in the choice of Delegates to said Convention.

RESOLVED, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby requested to call the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and Representatives to the next General Assembly, not later than October 18th, 1902, and that the usual certificate of nominations be filed with the Secretary of State, on or before midnight of October 16th, 1902.

Attest: HUNTER C. WHITE, Chairman.
CHARLES H. HOWLAND, Secretary.

FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Committee of the First Congressional District, held at Republican State Headquarters, in Providence, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the First District Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Representative in the Fifty-eighth Congress of the United States be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, on THURSDAY, October 9th, 1902, at 12 o'clock m., and that the Republican electors and all others of the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in Republican principles, and who indorse the Republican policy, are cordially invited to participate in the choice of Delegates, and the several Town and City Committees are hereby requested to call primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said District Convention, three times in number to the representation of said cities and towns in the General Assembly, and the Secretaries of said Primary Meetings are requested to forward credentials of Delegates so elected to Charles H. Howland, Secretary of Republican State Central Committee, Providence, R. I.

Attest: CHARLES C. GRAY, Chairman.
SAMUEL L. PECK, Secretary.
9-25-3w

LODGE ROOMS

OR

SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

EXAMINE OUR

CAPE ANN

—AND—

Black Grain Boots!

ALSO

GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEP'T.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.

PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1. 172 TO 176 BROADWAY.

HERE'S THE

DIFFERENCE.

Our Clothes look high priced, but are really not, while the majority of Goods you pay more for don't show the quality, because of poor making and fitting. It's the tasteful little extras we put on Top Coats and Suits, for instance, which gives them that air of distinction and style.

$10 to $25.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

SCHREIER'S,

The Leading Millinery House,

143 THAMES STREET.

None Should Miss Visiting our Establishment.

Exquisite Millinery,

Nothing to Equal It in this City. Elegant Designs in

TRIMMED HATS AND TOQUES.

IN OUR

READY TO WEAR

Hat Department

We are showing the Latest Novelties.

OUTING HATS and TAILOR MADE SUIT HATS.

Headquarters for FANCY FEATHERS and OSTRICH PLUMES.

A GREAT SELECTION AT

SCHREIER'S, 143 Thames Street.

AWNINGS,

PIAZZA RUGS, RATTAN SHADES,

Carpets, Mattings,

Window Shades,

OIL CLOTHS and LINEOLEUMS.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 THAMES STREET.

Help Wanted.

I WANT A FEW GOOD SALESMEN who call on the cigar trade throughout the New England States to introduce the

"HIEBIS" CIGARETTE

(the finest cigarette ever made).

ROBERT A. FLETCHER, JR.,
6-28-tf 7 Pine street, New York.

For Sale

FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 85 acres, with dwelling house, large stone barn and other buildings, for sale. Apply to ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, Adamsville, R. I., or to WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., Newport, R. I.
11-30-tf

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street.
6. W. PEARCE.

THE OLD RELIABLE

SHOE STORE, 186 Thames St.

Has the most up-to-date REPAIRING & RENOVATING SHOP in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Tickets and Drafts on the Old Country For Sale.

2-6

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

Battleship Fleets.

Secretary Moody Plans to Establish Two—For North Atlantic and Pacific Stations—Squadrons of Cruisers Will Occupy Other Waters.

Secretary Moody has decided on a new system of mobilization of the warships of the United States navy. It consists of the formation of two formidable fleets of battleships, one to guard the north Atlantic coast and the other to protect the vital interests of this government in Asiatic waters, while the European, Pacific and south Atlantic stations will be filled with highly efficient cruiser squadrons. Extensive shifting of stations will be made at the conclusion of the war maneuvers in the Caribbean, in which all the ships of the European, north and south Atlantic stations will be assembled as a single fleet under command of Admiral Dewey.

The change is most significant of the development of the United States as a world-power. The system follows to a certain extent that of the English navy, which maintains a formidable battleship fleet in the Mediterranean based on Malta, and another in the English channel. These two places are the most important strategically to Great Britain from both an offensive and a protective point of view, just as the preparations and the defence of the Atlantic coast are to the United States.

The plan which Secretary Moody has outlined, with the assistance of the general board of the navy, and which has received the indorsement of President Roosevelt, includes annual maneuvers by the fleets of each station, joint maneuvers by one or more fleets where practicable and operations each year in connection with the army by the north Atlantic squadron.

For a long time it has been desired by the experts of the navy, including Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, who has assisted Secretary Moody in the outlining of the new plan, that the fleets should be more homogeneous than in the past, when composed of swift cruisers and slower but heavier battleships. The details of the system are not entirely worked out, but the general plan of action is clear, and the details will become better adjusted when battleships now building or contemplated have been placed in commission.

The recent "search problem," and the joint maneuvers in Narragansett bay and at the entrance to Long Island sound demonstrated that a fleet which guards the North Atlantic coast, patrols the strategically important West Indies, preserves American influence in Central America, and which will do so over the isthmian canal when it is finally constructed, must necessarily be much larger than now. Hence the battle fleet which will be organized at the conclusion of the Caribbean maneuvers—which will themselves bring out many valuable points of naval importance in connection with the West Indies, the isthmus and the Atlantic coast—will be the stronger of the two battle fleets contemplated. It will, as now planned, consist of the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas and Maine, comprising the battle unit, augmented by the cruisers Baltimore, Raleigh, possibly the Newark, Olympia, Cincinnati and Montgomery, and the gunboats Machias and Marietta.

Disturbances in the West Indies, as in Hayti and in Santo Domingo, the almost annual revolutions in Columbia, where the United States is obliged by treaty to keep the transit on the Panama railroad open and the nearly continuous civil strife in Venezuela, all of which require the presence of United States war-ships to guard American interests, have resulted in the determination of the department to create a division of the North Atlantic squadron for special duty, which will undoubtedly be continuous in the Caribbean.

It is planned to place Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, second in command of the North Atlantic squadron, in command of this division. It will consist of the Olympia, which he will use as his flagship, and probably of the Cincinnati, which is now at Colon; the Montgomery, now at Cape Haytien watching the progress of the revolution in Hayti, and the Marietta, now in Venezuelan waters. It is thought this fleet is admirably adapted for duty in those waters. The smaller boats named are able to steam in shallow harbors at small ports, while the Olympia and the Cincinnati are formidable enough to make a good impression in the event of any serious uprising.

The creation of a battle fleet in Asiatic waters will be a matter of much concern to European powers, which are for the most part there represented by cruiser squadrons with possibly a battleship or two. The makeup of the Asiatic or Philippine squadron, as it may be called, will probably be: The battleships Kentucky and Oregon, the latter of which is about to sail for the Orient from San Francisco. Later on the Iowa may be assigned to the Asiatic station, while the Wisconsin, now the flagship of Admiral Casey, may be given similar orders.

The cruiser New York is at present the flagship of the Asiatic station, with a possibility of being transferred to be flagship of the Pacific station. Other ships on the Asiatic station will be cruisers and the small gunboats captured from the Spanish, which though not especially formidable, are valuable for use in Chinese rivers, in the Philippine archipelago and other points where possible complications may necessitate the showing of the stars and strips.

These other ships are: The Monadnock, the Monterey, both monitors in good condition; the Yorktown, New Orleans, Glacier, Helena, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, Annapolis, Princeton, Wheeling, Justine, Pompey and Quiero.

On the European station, where it is always well that the United States naval forces should show to advantage, the best of the cruisers in commission will probably be assigned, though it is not altogether certain that Rear Admiral Crowninshield is to be deprived of his flagship, the Illinois. The other ships will be the Albany, Nashville, San Francisco and Chicago, though there is some talk of the Chicago going to the south Atlantic station to be the flagship of the commander.

The Brooklyn, now undergoing extensive repairs, is a large and fine appearing craft, and might be assigned with advantage to the European station. The United States has no vital interest in the Mediterranean and it is not essential that a heavy fighting fleet should be placed there. In fact, such an action would probably be looked on with suspicion by Europe.

To the make up of south Atlantic station, now consisting of only the Atlantic and the Iowa, not much attentention has been given. There is talk of the Newark becoming the flagship and of four cruisers being assigned to that station.—Boston Herald.

Just Stepped Off.

Sunday when the excursion train from Paris, filled with negroes bound for the camp-meeting, reached this city, it passed the station and went through Cynthiana at the rate of about 25 miles an hour, the idea being to keep the crowd on board until the arrival at the grounds at the Falmouth pike crossing. Just before reaching the Pike street a negro man jumped from the train. Of course, the momentum of the cars carried him along at a terrific pace. His body was going so fast that his legs could not possibly keep up, but they made a valiant effort to do so, and such a lickity-split a negro never cut before. He galloped across the gutter at Pike street at tremendous speed, barely missing a telephone pole, flew up into the air, turned a couple of somersaults, and landed all in a heap in the middle of the street. His eyes were as big as saucers and seemed to pop out. As he slowly gathered himself together his trousers were split, his knees were bruised and bleeding, his arms were wrenched, his coat-tails were in tatters, and his battered stiff hat was smashed down tight over his ears.

At that moment a negro girl who knew him came along.

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Hopkins," she exclaimed.

"Why, I-ow do you do?" he answered, in deep, calm tones, with a carefully measured accent. "How do you do?" You are looking quite we-we-well. I just stepped off the train to meet you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Dog Won Verdict.

M. Huguet, a resident of Paris, rented apartments in the Boulevard Malesherbes sometime ago, and took with him to his new home his favorite little dog, Niquette. A few weeks later the landlord called on him and said that Niquette would not be allowed to remain in the apartments. He then pointed out that the lease which M. Huguet had signed contained the following clause: "No dog, cat, parrot or any other animal which might prove disagreeable or injurious to the other tenants shall be allowed to remain on the premises."

"I saw that clause before I signed the lease," said M. Huguet, "but I took no notice of it, for it only applies to disagreeable or injurious animals, and my dog is neither."

"You are mistaken," replied the landlord. The clause says: 'A dog (comma) or any other animal.' Therefore, your dog must go."

M. Huguet refused to send Niquette away and the case was brought into court. A verdict was promptly given in favor of the landlord, but M. Huguet appealed, and as a result the former verdict has been reversed and M. Huguet has been informed that he may keep Niquette in his apartments so long as she does not prove either disagreeable or injurious to the other tenants.

Cost of Army Rations.

The United States army ration costs about 30 cents. The food of our army, therefore, necessitates a daily expenditure of nearly $25,000. European nations would adopt our ration were it not for the cost. Germany maintains an army of 491,136 men. If it were supplied with the American ration the Berlin government would have to spend annually $53,779,000 for food alone. In time of war, with the entire army of $3,000,000 called into service, the cost of food would aggregate the immense total of $328,500,000. These figures simply stagger the German commissariat. To supply the American ration to the Japanese army the Tokio government would have to pay out $66,041,275 annually. Russia's army under American conditions would eat food costing $120,450,000 a year. France would have to spend $57,560,000 on her commissariat, while Great Britain's expenditure would be $47,063,000.—New York Press.

Tried Hard.

At a trial at Auburn, Pa., one of the witnesses was a green countryman unused to the ways of the law, but quick, as it proved, to understand its principles. After a severe cross examination, says an exchange, the counsel for the government paused, and then, putting on a look of severity, exclaimed:

"Mr. Wilkins, has not an effort been made to induce you to tell a different story?"

"A different story from what I told, sir?"

"That is what I mean."

"Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they couldn't."

"Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are?"

"Well, I guess you've tried 'bout as hard as any of them."

Tents for G. A. R. Men.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in a monster tent at Camp Roosevelt, in Washington, which will be located in the grounds south of the White House. It is proposed to have a big circus tent capable of seating 2,000 veterans. It will be floored and supplied with chairs and a large platform and will be draped with the national colors. There will be a regular military patrol established, and grouped about the big tent will be a dozen smaller tents, which will be used for committee meetings of the encampment officers.

"And the voltaic current," continued the lecturer, "was the discovery of Volta, and its development is a comparatively recent achievement of science."

A still, small individual hoisted himself to a chair in the rear of the hall.

"Hold on there, professor! What about the earlier discoveries of Noah?"

"I don't understand you, sir."

"Then brush up! Didn't Noah make the arc light on Mount Ararat?"—Baltimore News.

"I'm determined to call the dear little fellow Marion," said Mrs. Henpeck.

"But think, my dear," protested Mr. Henpeck, pere, "if he should grow up, like me, to marry a—er—strong woman and push a baby carriage himself and wash dishes, how easy it would be for people to change Marion to Mary Ann."—Phila. Press.

If honesty is the best policy in business, it is also the best policy when one has done wrong and is confronted with the question whether he shall confess everything frankly or make excuses. A transparent excuse is worse than none at all.

Apropos of the money question, nary a man in public life or out has yet developed a scheme which will give everybody all the money he wants.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Old Story; Modern Application.

There is an old story of a bumpkin who saw a fowler take aim at a bird in the topmost branch of a tree, and who, when the gun had been discharged and the bird came down with a thud to the earth, observed: "That was a waste of powder; the fall alone was enough to kill the bird."

The Democratic party has always been addicted to equally shallow criticism. In the 70's the Democrats of Wisconsin were greenbackers. They bitterly denounced the resumption act; and when resumption was followed by a return of prosperity they refused to admit that the resumption act had anything to do with the improvement of business. In 1896 they furiously attacked the gold standard, having previously taken advantage of a brief lease of power to run afoul of the Protective Tariff. When Republican legislators enacted the Dingley law and placed the currency upon a sound basis, and prosperity returned after dreary years of panic and depression, the Democrats said the prosperity would have come anyhow, from the revival of confidence. Their eyes were tightly closed to the fact that sound currency and the Dingley Tariff were the conditions precedent to the revival of confidence, without which confidence would not have revived any more than the bird that provoked the bumpkin's foolish remark would have fallen if it had not been shot.

Sportsmen would bag few birds if a law were passed compelling them to dispense with weapons and wait till the birds fell from the trees. The Democrats are going into the present Congressional campaign advocating a policy as foolish as that—more foolish, indeed, for the business prosperity of the country is of vastly greater importance than the bagging of birds.—Milwaukee "Wisconsin."

The Sinful Brother.

It was at a certain church meeting and the good bishop was calling for reports. He had a rather stern, sharp manner which sometimes jarred a little on the nerves of the more timid. By and by he came to brother B, a lay delegate.

"Brother B, what is the spiritual condition of your church?" demanded the bishop briskly.

"I consider it good," said the brother.

"What makes you think it is good?" went on the bishop.

"Well, the people are religious. That's what makes me think so."

"What do you call religious? Do they have family prayer?"

"Some of them do, and some do not."

"Do you mean to say a man may be a Christian and not hold family prayer?"

"Yes, sir; I think so."

"Do you hold family prayer?"

"Yes, sir," returned the brother quickly.

"And yet you think a man may be a Christian and not hold family prayer?"

"I have a brother who does not hold family prayer."

"What makes you think he is a better man than you are?"

"Everybody says so, and I know he is."

"Why does not your brother, if he is such a good man, hold family prayer?" thundered the bishop.

"He has no family," meekly answered the brother.

A Geological Proposition.

"Matrimony is a good bit of a geological proposition," says the Manayunk Philosopher. "It takes sand to propose to a girl and rocks to keep her after you are married."—Philadelphia Record.

"I can't understand your dislike for Mrs. Nexdore," said Mr. Goddart; "she seems a nice, quiet, home loving woman."

"Think so?" replied his wife.

"Yes. She certainly appears to be a busy little body."

"You've got the 'little' in the wrong place."—Phila. Press.

"Don't move," said the burglar, showing his revolver, "and don't make a noise, or I'll——"

"Say, you needn't worry," the man whispered; "I'm just as anxious as you are not to have her wake up until after you get away."—Chicago Record Herald.

PINGPONG POINTERS.

How to Play This Fascinating New Game.

"Remember always," says a writer in the Great Round World, explaining the principles of pingpong, "that the service must be underhand from a point back of the table and that the racket must be held below the waist. After the service the racket may be used from any position.

"At the start remember that the ball should usually be sent as close to the top of the net as possible. It is better to send it into the net for a time than to play it in such parabolas that it will bound high and enable your opponent to 'smash' it. Vary your service so that the ball will land in different parts of the opposite court at different speeds and always endeavor to place the ball where your opponent will find it hardest to return it.

"By giving the racket a sharp pull upward as it strikes the ball a spin may be imparted which will make the ball drop more rapidly than it would otherwise. This enables a swifter stroke and lessens the height of the bound. By cutting under the ball it also loses its velocity more quickly; but this stroke is not so swift as the other. Cutting the ball to one side makes it bound in the direction opposite to the cut. A variety of strokes and cuts often proves disconcerting to an adversary and increases his difficulty in returning the ball effectively.

"In general the best ball is placed with as much force as is safe near the back edge of the opponent's court. A short ball just over the net is often useful, however, and especially when your opponent is standing well back. Play against your opponent's motions as much as you can. If he is moving his racket or body toward one side, try to play to the other side. If he is moving back, play just over the net, and vice versa. This will compel him to change his direction and prevent him from continuing a steady motion toward the ball."

SPINACH FOR FALL.

The Present Is a Favorable Time to Sow Spinach For Fall Use.

Spinach for fall marketing is favorably sown in August. A gardener of experience has given the following advice on this crop in American Gardening:

The ground cannot be too rich for the crop. If it is poor or likely to be exhausted through the production of the previous crops, a fresh coat of manure should be plowed in or a dressing of chemical manure given. For spinach animal manure is to be preferred, as it better helps to retain the moisture in the land. When the weather is dry and unfavorable, I generally sow between the lines of some nearly matured crop which will afford a temporary shade until the young plants become established.

The seed should be well and firmly covered, but not too deeply—an inch will do—as I find the sparrows are very fond of it, having destroyed several sowings. Slugs and rabbits are partial to it also while the plants are young and tender. Their tastes may be changed by dustings of lime, etc.

Spinach is often sown in broadcast, but I prefer to grow it in lines twelve inches apart, as it can be grown to better advantage and more quickly that way. Successions may be planted every ten or fourteen days until the middle of September.

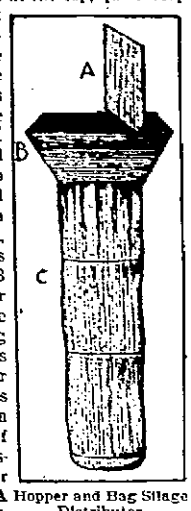
The last sowings are useful in early spring, as they soon become fit for use after the growth starts. They should be more carefully covered up in winter than the earlier sowing, as the roots are more easily exposed to the air and destroyed in winter through the expansion of the ground from thawings and freezings.

The best varieties for the season are round seeded Savoy and Victoria.

TO DISTRIBUTE SILAGE.

The Hopper and Bag Plan Commended and Described.

Many forms of distributers have been invented, but what is known as the "hopper and bag" plan is far superior to any yet chanced upon, and is shown in the figure. The hopper is about three feet square at the top, quite deep so as to get pitch, and is suspended from the roof so that the cut silage is thrown from the carrier into it. A is a header board for the silage to strike so to fall straight down and so mix corn, leaves and stalks all together. B is the hopper and C is a tube made by cutting through the ends of old gunny or fertilizer sacks and making a tube or hose of them and suspending it under the hopper. A cord is attached, and as the silage comes down the tube it is "led" about, and the silage thoroughly mixed and put exactly where wanted, without lifting or throwing a pound. Some substitute old joints of stovepipe for the bags, and in either case as the silage comes up to the tube a section or two is taken off and the filling proceeds.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.



A Hopper and Bag Silage Distributer.

Filling the Silo.

It used to be thought that rapid filling of the silo was all important. It must be filled so fast that no layer of fodder could wilt before it was covered with another, and thus the fermentation beginning at the bottom must gradually work up through the mass until it reached the surface, where oxidization or rotting began, which again worked downward until the decayed matter on the surface prevented any more air from going down. But opinions have changed since those days in the light of positive facts, says American Cultivator. The farmers who have not been able to fill their silos as rapidly as they wished to have found that their ensilage was in no way inferior to that which was all put in practically at one time or without pause excepting for the night's rest, and some have learned that it does not injure it if a part of the water in it dries out before it is cut. The moisture is enough unless the fodder has become dry before cutting by reason of being overripe, suffering from drought or being frostbitten.

Profit In Eastern Sheep.

It is estimated that on rather poor eastern land ewes can be summered at a cost of $1 to $1.50 per head and that they can be wintered for $1.50 per head, the figures including raising the lamb, provided that the lamb is not early. Good farmers estimate that they can make a net profit of about $2.50 per head per annum on their sheep and that they do not find it necessary to keep any help to care for their flock.—Farm Journal.

Agricultural Notes.

Long Island farmers are making a good thing of the Brussels sprouts crop.

Slacked lime or paris green mixed with lime or ashes is advised for the blister beetle that attacks spinach, beets and tomatoes.

An animal that is getting lots of exercise will stand more food and a wider and cheap ration than one that is not.

Grasshoppers are easily poisoned. A spray of paris green, one pound to sixty gallons of water, will do it.

As a honey plant alfalfa is regarded as particularly valuable.

Don't hurry the cows in hot weather.

Cowpeas restore wornout sandy soils.

How to Make Scotch Shortbread.

Rub eight ounces of butter into twelve ounces of flour on a slab. Make a well in the center, in which put six ounces of sugar. Moisten with a teaspoonful of cold water and work into a paste. Roll into a round, flat cake an inch thick, pinch the edges and bake in a very slow oven.

Absentminded.

An Ellsworth (Me) man recently went to an entertainment and forgot his wife. He walked up to the ticket taker at the door and presented two tickets. "Who's the second ticket for?" asked the ticket taker. "That's for my wife here," replied the man whose mind was on other things. As he turned to point out his wife he suddenly realized that he had left her at home waiting for him to come and escort her to the hall.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN week days. Steamer PLYMOUTH Sundays. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days 9:15 p. m.; Sundays 10:00 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays 5:00 p. m., touch at Newport; due there 2:45 a. m., leave there 3:45 a. m., before proceeding to Fall River.

FARE—New York to Newport direct or via Steamer to Fall River thence rail, $3.00.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent; also at office of Newport Transfer Co., Jamestown, R. I.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR General Pass'r Agent, N. Y

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

On and after Sept. 16 and until further notice

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays 8 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, to Providence and Return, 50 cents.

Stop at Prudence and Conanicut week days only, each way, 8 a. m. from Newport and 4 p. m. from Providence.

☞ Tuesdays and Fridays stop at Prudence and Conanicut 9 a. m. from Providence and 4 p. m. from Newport, for passengers only.

B. BUFFUM,
Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1902.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7 00	10 00	1 15	4 05*	7 30	*12 00
Providence, arr	8 30	11 50	3 18	5 50	9 50	——
Boston, arr	10 15	1 15	4 30	7 00	11 00	——
New York	1 58	4 25	6 58	11 00	11	7 00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Leave

	NIGHT	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 02	——	5 00	10 02	1 02	5 00
Boston	12 03	6 42	10 03	1 03	3 00	7 00
Prov.	1 21	8 02	11 12	2 10	4 15	8 21
Newp't, arr	5 35	9 45	1 00	4 00	6 40	10 35
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.29 a. m.; Washington, 10.02 a. m.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For Tickets and Drawing Room Chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

For Block Island.

Steamer New Shoreham

Leaves Providence daily, week days, at 8.45 a. m.; Sundays 9.45; leaves Newport 10.30 a. m., week days and 11.30 Sundays. Returning, leaves Block Island 3.30 p. m., Newport 5.15 p. m.

Steamer G. W. Danielson will leave Commercial wharf, Newport, daily, at 1.30 p. m., returning leave Block Island daily, at 7 a. m., weather permitting.

7-19 G. W. CONLEY, Agent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after SEPT. 22, 1902, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON: TERMINAL STATION, week days, 5.50, 6.54, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.01, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.51, 10.54 a. m., 12.51, 2.42, 3.48, 4.54, a6.00, 6.54 p. m.. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 5.50, 6.54, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.01, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 5.50, 6.54, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 5.50, 6.54, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 5.50, 8.20, 11.04 a. m., 3.04 p. m. HYANNIS, 5.50, 8.20, 11.04 a. m., 3.04 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 5.50 a. m., 3.04 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 5.50, 11.04 a. m., 3.04 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 5.50, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.04 a. m., 3.04, 9.15 p. m. LOWELL, 11.04 a. m. and 3.04 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.04 a. m., PROVIDENCE, 5.50, 6.54, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.45, p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.51 a. m., 12.51, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.04 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River.
bBradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't., Boston.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after June 2.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, **10.15, **10.45, **11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—*6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, **10.15, **10.45, **11.15 p. m.

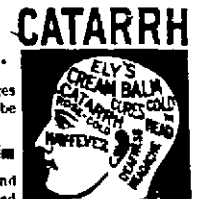
** To Portsmouth only.
* To Portsmouth and return.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

Nasal CATARRH.

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Do your CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

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COKE.

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Common, 36 bushels for $3.50

AT WORKS:

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The Rebellious Croats.

Within the last few weeks there have been very frequent references in the American press to the Croatians, both in connection with the disturbances in the capital of Croatia, where martial law has just been proclaimed, and also in relation to the Pennsylvania mining troubles, in which the great Croatian labor union, entitled the Narodna Hrvatska Zaprevnica, which has its headquarters at Pittsburg, plays so important a role. It may be therefore timely to explain just who the Croatians are, the more so as people in this country have fallen into the habit of applying this name to tens of thousands of emigrants from the southern provinces of Austro-Hungary, who have not a drop of Croat blood in their veins.

Before proceeding to do this it may be as well to call attention to the very large number of so-called Croats that there are at the present moment in the United States. In Pennsylvania alone they number considerably over 100,000, most of them being affiliated with the labor union at Pittsburg above mentioned, which has branches and agents throughout the mining and oil fields districts. In Illinois, Iowa and Michigan there are at least a couple of hundred thousand more. It is very difficult to obtain definite statistics about the matter except through the immigration authorities at Ellis Island. For the Austro-Hungarian Government discourtenances to such an extent the emigration of its citizens, and puts so many obstacles in the way of their leaving the land of their birth, that when they reach this country they are as a general rule careful to avoid their consular officials, feeling that they have acted in coming to America contrary to the wishes of their monarch, and have consequently little to expect from his representatives. True, the latter are ready to support the emigrants from Austro-Hungary to the best in their power. But they are seldom appealed to, just because the immigrants feel themselves remiss, and whereas there is not a foreign consulate in New York that is not called upon to pay for the repatriation of those of his fellow countrymen who have been unable to make a living in the United States," the Austro-Hungarian consuls in America are so seldom called upon for assistance of this kind that they have actually no fund allowed to them by their Government for the purpose.

Then, too, the major portion of the immigrants which enter the United States under the generic denomination of "Croats" and who comprise Dalmatians, Istrians, Carnolians, Serbs and Slavonians, are illiterate, and in consequence thereof experience considerable difficulty in acquiring American citizenship. Indeed, there are whole communities of them in the mining districts of Pennsylvania who not only never learn to read or write, but actually live here and die without ever having acquired the English language. So that the only means of keeping track of them in any way is through their clergy. The latter are despatched to this country by the primate and religious orders of Croatia, independently of the Austro-Hungarian Government, and they, too, as a rule, by reason of the remoteness of their fields of labor from the cities in which are located the Austro-Hungarian consulate, rarely come into contact with the latter. In this they differ from the priests of the so-called Greek rite. For the latter, who are supposed to look after the spiritual welfare of that Serbian element of the Croatian immigration, are suspected, not without good reason, of pursuing Pan-Slavist propaganda on behalf of Russia among their flock, under the direction of the agents of the Muscovite Government here, and of endeavoring, not only to convert the Croatian Catholics to the Greek Church but likewise to induce them to look upon the Czar both as their spiritual and temporal protector and sovereign.

With regard to Croatia itself it is an autonomous province, not of Austria, but of Hungary. It has its separate Diet, is represented in both houses of the Hungarian Legislature, and has at its head a governor or banus, who, although the representative of the emperor, is nominated by the Hungarian government, and subject to the latter. This subjection to Hungary is a source of bitter discontent on the part of the Croations, who like the Czechs of Bohemia are anxious for a far greater degree of home rule than that which they now enjoy, and yearn for the restoration of the old kingdom of Croatia, with Emperor Francis Joseph as their king, and bound only to the remaining portions of his empire by dynastic ties. This feeling is not altogether unnatural when the fact is recalled that at the time of the Hungarian insurrection in 1849 the Croatians under their ban Jellalich, marched against the rebels and contributed so largely to the suppression of the revolutionary movement that for their services Austria declared Croatia independent of Hungary. When, however, twelve years later the policy of Austria toward Hungary was changed and the Magyars, thanks to Deak, Tisza, Andrassy and other patriots, recovered not only their autonomy, but likewise a national constitution distinct from that of Austria, Croatia was in spite of the protests of its population once more incorporated in the reconstituted kingdom of Hungary, in pursuance of the policy of Austria to conciliate in every manner possible the Magyar nation.

The Hungarian Government is keenly alive to this nationalist spirit which prevails throughout Croatia and seeks by every means in its power to suppress it. Indeed its rule of Croatia is to say the least strict. There is but little endeavor to conciliate the Croatians and on the least pretext, such as any conflict between rival factions of Croatians, or between the Croatians and Serbs, military law, with all the severities which that expression implies, is at once proclaimed by order from Budapest in the district where the trouble has taken place. It is hardly necessary to say that the Croatians have plenty of differences among themselves. There are for instance, the Croats proper, who are divided into at least four political parties. Then there are the Serbs in Croatia, who number about twenty-three per cent. of the population, and who follow the Greek instead of the Roman Catholic rite. Moreover they use the Russian or Slav alphabet in lieu of the Latin letters that are employed by the Croats. Their religious and their political differences frequently lead to strife. For the Croations as a whole are a warlike people, who contributed in no small measure to preserve Western Europe from being overrun by the Turks and have time and again shed their blood for the Hapsburg dynasty, especially during the Seven Years War, when their very name served to inspire dread throughout Silesia, and that part of Germany which constituted the field of the historic conflict between Frederick the Great and Empress Theresa.

But on one point the Croatians are all united; namely, in their animosity towards Hungary, and in their hopes of the realization of what they describe as the "great Croat idea," that is to say, the formation of a great Slav State, comprising not only Croatia, but also Silvenia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Servia, which would then counterbalance the kingdom of Hungary in the Hapsburg Empire. Clergy, nobility, bourgeoisie and the masses have all this one aim in view. What this means will be understood when the fact is taken into consideration that there are all told some 18,000,000 Slavs who constitute an integral portion of the population of Austro-Hungary, and that were the Slavs of Croatia and Esclavonia to join hands with the Slavs of Bohemia they would constitute a force sufficiently overwhelming to be in a position to impose their demands for complete autonomy both at Pesth and at Vienna. For the present the Slavs of Bohemia and the Slavs of Croatia are far apart. There is indeed but one Power that ever expects to unite them for purposes of her own, and that is Russia, who has the agents of the Pan-Slav Association busy at work in Bohemia as in Croatia bent upon the fulfilment of the openly avowed programme of the Pan-Slav Association, namely, the "freeing of our brethren from German and Austrian tyranny," and the formation of a great Pan-Slav empire, or federation of Slav States under the sovereignty of the czar.

"It is because the Austro-Hungarian Government has long been aware of this Pan-Slav propaganda being carried on within its borders that it has always endeavored to repress rather than to encourage the Slav nationalist idea and why it set its face so strongly against the late bishop of Diakovar, Mgr. Strossmayer, who was one of the most powerful and influential champions of the "great Croat idea" and of the Slav nationalist movement. Although a member of the Austro-Hungary Episcopacy, he carried his nationalism to such an extent that he made a point of talking nothing but the Croatian or Serbian language, absolutely refusing to speak a single word of German or Hungarian. The cathedral which he erected at Diakovar, a gem of the purest Gothic art, bears an inscription over its central portal to the effect that it has been "designed, built and sculptured for the greater glory of God, exclusively by Croatians." No one was allowed to put his hand to the work unless it could be shown that he had Slav blood in his veins. For several consecutive years the bishop kept men travelling through the country, collecting all the old Slav legends, popular songs, poems, etc., which, after being carefully revised by himself, were printed and distributed gratis everywhere in order that, in the words of the bishop, "the people might be no longer exposed to hearing those hateful German and Hungarian songs which contain nothing but curses for Croatia." This will convey some idea of the strength of the "great Croat idea," and of the intensity of the nationalist feeling throughout Croatia, as well as the ill-will of the population thereof towards Hungary and in a minor degree of course towards Austria.

While the Croatians may be always relied upon to shed their blood for the Hapsburg dynasty, as they have done for hundreds of years past, they are bound in the natural order of things to continue to prove as much a source of trouble and anxiety to the authorities at Vienna, but more especially at Budapest, as the Irish are to the Government of Great Britain. And as time goes on and the revival of the old Croatian literature, poetry and legendary lore becomes more pronounced, the feeling of discontent with the present condition of affairs will increase, fomented as in the past by Russia, which naturally sees her advantage in carrying out the programme of the Pan-Slav Committee at Moscow, and of fostering every movement that can tend to harass or weaken that particular Power of Europe which constitutes the principal obstacle to her designs upon Constantinople.—Ex-Attache in Boston Transcript.

Displayed Some Strength.

"Pa!"

"Well, Willie."

"You wouldn't pick sis out for a strong woman, would you?"

"Hardly. Your sister is a quiet, gentle girl."

"Well, that's all you know about it. She just puts it on. Why, I heard that big man that's been calling here tell his chum last night that she threw him over. I don't know what it was, but if she threw him over anything she's a bird."—Chicago Post.

His Folded Arms.

"Madge, Harry asked me to be his wife last night."

"Oh, I am so delighted!" replied her friend. "How did it happen?"

"Well you see, he just asked me, and I said 'Yes,' and then he stood up and folded his arms."

"Well, I never! Was he not more interested than that? Whatever did you do at such treatment?"

"What could I do? You see, I was in his arms when he folded them!"

Merely Misplaced.

"Captain," said the cabin boy, "is a thing lost when you know where it is?"

"No, you fool," answered the captain, who, being a wise man, abhorred frivolous questions.

"Well, sir, your silver teapot is at the bottom of the sea."

Exit cabin boy.—New York Times.

A Wealthy Citizen.

"That man Moneybags has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."

"Indeed. How much has he?"

"Well, I don't know exactly, but he's got so much he doesn't have to endow colleges to get his name in the paper."—Baltimore News.

He Could Cook.

"Can he cook?" asked the proprietor of the restaurant.

"Cook?" echoed the caller, who was rooting for a friend out of a job. "Can he cook? Say, I've seen that man make four squab pies out of one old pigeon!"—Chicago Tribune.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A man fifty years old has walked 12,000 miles, eaten nine and a half tons of meat and fish and eggs and vegetables, and drunk 7,000 gallons of fluid.

Pierpont Morgan's Way.

There was a president of a western concern who was asked to come to New York and see J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan and his associates in a large deal in which he was engineering desired control of the concern of which the Western man was the executive head. This gentleman, whom we may call Thompson, was a large man in his state; the thing he was running was immense, from the local point of view.

Mr. Thompson arranged to come East. It was an occasion of moment. He spent a week in studying details; had all his heads of departments prepare voluminous reports, which he went over and over again, and which he thrust into his trunk, ready to flash on Mr. Morgan at that point of the long-drawn negotiations where he was sure they would have an overpowering effect.

When the fated hour of departure arrived Mr. Thompson said to his manager: "This business will take at least a week; perhaps more. You can always reach me at the Waldorf, but if it is a matter of importance, you can telegraph me at Morgan's office. I will probably be there negotiating for a couple of hours each day."

On the appointed hour Mr. Thompson left his cab and climbed the short flight of stairs at Wall and Broad streets, up which so many money men have gone. He had left his documents at the hotel, as he did not suppose they would be needed on the first day.

He sent in his card. Mr. Morgan would see him immediately.

"Glad to see you, Mr. Thompson. How about this business?" said the boss of financial America. "We have made up our minds what we can do. We will give so much for the concern, payable so-and-so. We want you to remain where you are, at so much per year. We will keep B. and J. and D. We won't need N., P. and J. You may want some time to think this over. Will you let me know by 11 o'clock today?"

"But I had expected," began Mr. Thompson; "I had thought—I have some documents I would like—"

"That's all right, Mr. Thompson. We have all the facts we need. I have told you what we will do; we will do no more. I don't want to be abrupt, but it will save time to come right down to business. Can you come in at 11?"

Mr. Thompson thought he could, in fact, that was about all he could call up to say at that moment. Like a wise man he went away; like a wiser one he walked in at 11 and said: "I take the offer, Mr. Morgan," especially as it was nearly $250,000 more than he and his associates had set as their selling price.

The next morning he started for home, and his board of directors nearly shook his arm off in congratulating him on his brilliant financial success.

We Owe Cuba Nothing.

Congressman Eddy of Minnesota expresses the sentiments of a considerable part of the people of the United States when he says that in his opinion we owe Cuba nothing, morally, politically or financially. He directs attention to the fact that we spent hundreds of millions of dollars and drenched her soil with our best and bravest blood to give her independence, and she is now independent." Cuba has splendid natural resources. Mr. Eddy wants to know why we should now contribute to her finances.

"Cuba owes us a moral and financial debt she can never pay, and we are generous enough to never ask or expect such payment; but the idea that we are Cuba's debtor is absurd," says the representative from Minnesota. "No advocate of this proposition of reciprocity has been able to show how the people of Cuba or of the United States, outside of a few interested parties, would ever receive a dollar's benefit. The Sugar Trust would be relieved of $6,000,000 duty on its imports of raw sugar, but that it would donate this to the Cuban planter or the American consumer, unless compelled to, is a palpable absurdity, and that such compulsion is impossible is self evident."

There has been far too much sentimental talk about "our duty to Cuba," and it is time for public men who recognize the fact that our business relations with Cuba should be on a business basis to speak up as Mr. Eddy has spoken. When he says that we owe nothing to Cuba he states an absolute fact. Whether we can consistently do her further favors in the future is a question having nothing to do with obligation.—Albany "Evening Journal."

"Here's an account of a man," said Mrs. Gadsby, "who hasn't spoken a word to his wife in three years."

"That's rather a rigid adherence to one of the rules of politeness," said Gadsby.

"Rules of politeness," said Mrs. Gadsby in a scornful tone.

"Yes; never interrupt a lady when she is talking."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

The true rule in business is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Do not that to a neighbor which you would take ill from him.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

What you would not wish done to yourself do not unto others.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

One should seek for others the happiness one desires for oneself.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

Women's Dep't.

Statistics of Co-Education.

Co-education is not approved by the "Illinois Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women." A pamphlet published by that Association exults over the disposition shown at three Universities to limit or abolish co-education, and says, "It is found that the admission of female students tends to feminize the University to a degree that is rather alarming."

This is clearly not the opinion of the American public at large, as is shown by some noteworthy statistics published by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in a recent issue of Collier's Weekly. President Butler says, after discussing some of the objections urged against co-education:

"But really, these are all dead issues. The American people have settled the matter. The fifteen millions of children in the elementary schools are all (substantially) being co-educated. Of the public secondary schools in 1897-98, 31 were for boys only, 29 for girls only, and 5,252 were co-educational. Of the private secondary schools, 1,125 were co-educational, 327 were for boys only, and 538 were for girls only. Of the colleges in 1898, 70 per cent.—or, omitting the Roman Catholic institutions, 80 per cent.—were co-educational."

The pamphlet of the Illinois Anti-Suffrage Association says: "The more the proportion of female students increases, the greater is the tendency of young men to flock to those Universities where the male standard is highest." President Nicholas Murray Butler says: "From 1890 to 1898, the number of men in co-educational colleges increased 70 per cent., while in separate colleges for men the number increased only 37 per cent.

Before trying to deduce an argument against equal suffrage from the alleged failure of co-education, the Illinois Anti-Suffrage Association should make sure of its facts.—Alice Stone Blackwell.

What Woman Suffrage Has Done for the Women of Colorado.

Rev. Dr. Ecob, formerly of New York, but for several years past a resident of Colorado, gives his impression of the results of woman suffrage in that State as follows:

"The first thing that impressed me was that the women were more serious than the average of women elsewhere, and that they were discussing a different order of subjects. The topic was not hats, or pink and yellow teas, but questions of the state, of the city, and especially of the schools. You could not find a group of mothers anywhere but they were discussing the best interests of the schools and inviting the teachers to their homes, and trying to elect the best man to the school board.

"The second thing I noticed was that municipal affairs were regarded as the larger housekeeping, and at every little social function of women, instead of talking about their servants, they were discussing the welfare of the city.

"In the third place I found the women reading the newspapers, and things relating to the welfare of the state, and keeping in close touch with all the doings of the political parties. This is one of the most important gains of equal suffrage: for those mothers were instructing not only their daughters but their sons in all the elements of good citizenship.

"An election was held soon after I got there and I went to see. As the carriages came up and deposited the women voters, there was a young woman busy amoung them. I saw at once that she was a lady. I learned afterwards that she was the daughter of a multi-millionaire, one of the socially elect. But there she was, explaining to the women, and to the poorer women especially, the nature of the ballot and how to vote. Here was the beginning of a break in the iron system of caste which holds infinitely more among women than among men: and I believe it is because women are not voters."

Why I believe In Woman Suffrage.

I believe in suffrage for women because a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Indirection of any kind is either foolish or pernicious, and the indirect influence of one sex on the other has a sinister significance. I should call it rather undue influence, and beg to remind that the man also has a right to the free and unclouded exercise of his own judgment. If woman is entitled to any power or influence at all in the affairs of the human family of which she is a member, she is entitled to the straightest, most open, honest and efficient influence and power. This, human experience has decided, is the ballot, which is simply an unequivocal expression of opinion on the vital questions of the hour, backed by the covenant of civilization, that the majority shall prevail, while at the same time the minority shall be protected in their inherent rights.

Women deserve the ballot because they are an honest, law-abiding patriotic class with a smaller precentage of crime, of illiteracy and of the foreign element than their present rulers.—HELEN Z. M. RODGERS.

A Southern Woman Indignant.

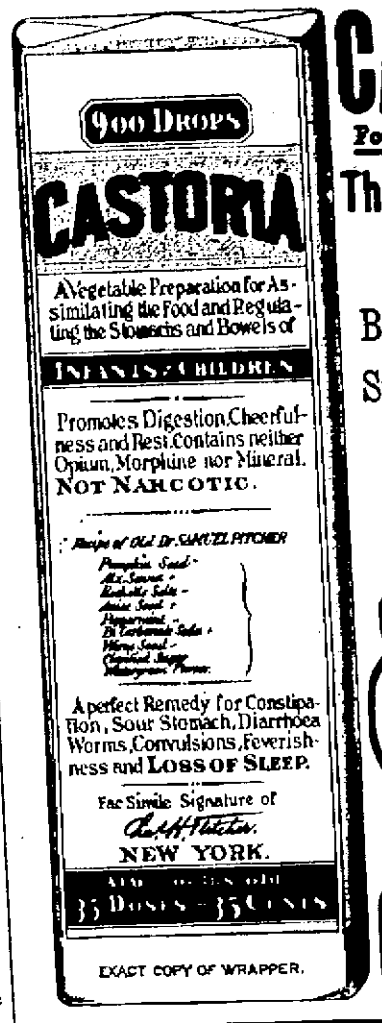
The end of the Boer war has been hailed with general satisfaction. But, while glad of the re-establishment of peace, some women tasted bitterness in their cup of joy when they read that, although no political prisoners were to be put to death, all the British subjects at Natal and the Cape who had sided with the Boers were to be disfranchised. Miss Laura Clay, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, a kinswoman of Henry Clay, with her veins full of good revolutionary blood, said in commenting on the news: "The worst punishment, short of death, that can be inflicted upon these political offenders is disfranchisement; and it is just what is inflicted without cause upon me and all other women. I have no words to express my sense of outrage and indignation under it!".

Miss Clay after attending the recent meeting of the National Officers of the Suffrage Association at Bonsonhurst, N. Y., spent a few days visiting Mr. Henry B. Blackwell and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell in Boston and has just returned to her summer home at Whitehall, Ky.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

After a man is married he discovers that his wife's golden tresses are nothing in the world but red hair.—Philadelphia Record.



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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"Is this where you make trouble?" asked the little man at whose elbow stood an aggressive looking woman.

"This is the Marriage License bureau," answered the man behind the desk.

"That's what I meant," said the little man, as he sighed and reached into his pocket for two dollars.—Chicago Post.

Mr. Payshentz. Ah! well, I suppose the innocent frequently suffer for the guilt of others in this world.

Mr. Markley. Yes, a case in point occurred at church this morning. There were only a few of us there and we caught ballyhoo about the lazy ones who stayed away.—Phila. Press.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

"Yes, sir," said the man with a frayed collar, "that land is worth $1800 a foot, and only a year ago I could have bought it for a song."

"But you couldn't sing, eh?" cackled the funny man.

The man with the frayed collar eyed him distinctly and haughtily and replied in cold, cutting tones:

"Oh, I could sing, but I couldn't get the right notes!"

And the funny man looked as crushed as an overripe strawberry at the bottom of the basket.

Kindly Take Notice that Ely's Liquid Cream Balm is of great benefit to those sufferers from nasal catarrh who cannot inhale freely through the nose, but must treat themselves by spraying. Liquid Cream Balm differs in form, but not medicinally from the Cream Balm that has stood for years at the head of remedies for catarrh. It may be used in any nasal atomizer. The price, including a spraying tube, is 75 cts. Sold by druggists and mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
8-23

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To CALIFORNIA
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.
LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.
Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
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Just One Sample Ton of
Jeddo Lehigh Coal
Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering than any other coal in this market. Lackawanna, Lykens Valley and Pittston White Ash and Red Ash Coals always in stock.
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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902.

NOTES.

IRISH—Will of Sarah Irish, widow of Col. George, probated at Newport, R. I., Mar. 4, 1816. Mentioned son John Irish, deceased; son Joseph, son George; dau. Martha Irish; dau. Phebe Almy, wife of Samuel; granddaughter Phebe Irish, dau. of Martha; g. d. Sally Devens; g. d. Sally Almy; g. d. Polly Spencer, wife of Abiel; g. d. Patience Cundall; g. d. Sarah Ann Bailey (R. Chase's wife); g. d. Sally, of son John; g. d. Betsey Irish; grandson Henry T. Irish.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

4390. GOODRICH—John Goodrich, of Wethersfield, Conn., married first Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Thomas Edwards, of Wethersfield, 1645. She died July 5, 1670. He married second, Mary Stoddard, widow of John Stoddard, and daughter of Nathaniel Foote. John Goodrich died April, 1680. They had a son John, born September 8, 1647, who married Mary——. Would like maiden name and parentage of Mary——.—W. G. R.

3491. KENT, DURBY—Who was Tamer Durby, widow of—— Durby, of Springfield, Mass.? She afterward married Samuel Kent, of Suffield, Conn., and died July 18, 1756, in the 47th year of her age. Who was —— Durby?—A. S. W.

3492. CASE—What was the date of death of Amy, wife of Richard Case, of Concord, Mass.? She was daughter of Phillip Reed, and was married September 1, 1701. Her husband died about 1746.—H. D.

3493. GOFFE—Who were the ancestors of Jacob Goffe, who married Margery Ingersoll, Dec. 5, 1679? He died Oct. 21, 1697.—T. R.

3494. DWIGHT—What was the maiden name of Hannah, wife of John Dwight, one of the first settlers of Dedham, Mass.? She died Sept. 5, 1656; he died Jan. 24, 1661.—H. J. P.

3495. JONES—Lewis Jones, of Watertown, Mass., married Ann——. She died May 1, 1680. What was her ancestry?—J. L. S.

3496. WARD—Who were the ancestors of Andrew Ward, and Hester, his wife, on Hempstead, Long Island, before 1689?—M. D.

3497. SEDGEWICK—Samuel Sedgewick, of London, England, was married to Elizabeth——. Have not been able to find the maiden name of his wife, or whether he had children or not. Can any one tell me? Perhaps wills or other records have been discovered in England. He signed the will of Jonathan Wade, in London, 1657. The following is also on record. "The deposition of Elizabeth Sedgewick, aged 33 years, or thereabouts. This deponent testifieth and saith, that for the space of six years, wherein she was wife to Mr. Samuel Sedgewick, late of London, deceased, she well knew his hand writing, and was perfectly acquainted therewith, and that she hath well viewed and considered the subscription of the said Sedgewick's name as a witness, and that she verily believes the same to have been done by himself and no other. Taken upon oath, December 1, 1683, before Peter Buckley, assistant."—S. C.

3498. ELY—Who was Deborah Ely, daughter of—— Ely, of Lyme, Conn., who married Richard Mather, May 18, 1742. Would like to know her ancestry, and the dates of her birth and death.—A. L. M.

3499. HOLLISTER—David Hollister, of Glastonbury, Conn., married Charity ——. When were they married? What was her maiden name? She died Jan. 12, 1766, in the 89th year of her age.—S. E. H.

3500. CONE—Who were the parents of Daniel Cone, of Haddam, Conn. Was he of England? He was one of the first settlers of Haddam.—M. S.

3501. SPENCER, BATES—Who was the Bates that Thomas Spencer married? He died before 1703, probably at Saybrook, Conn.—M. S.

3502. JUDSON—Can any one give me the dates of birth, marriage and death of William Judson, of Concord, Mass.? He married in England, Grace ——. Who was she?—J. J.

3503. TERRY—Samuel Terry, of Enfield, Mass., was there about 1700. He was twice married, first to Ann Lobdell (who was she?); second to Sarah Scott. Who were ancestors of Sarah Scott?—M. M.

3504. ROGERS—Jeremiah Rogers, of Jeremiah, was born in Sept., 1717, and died June, 1763. He married Patience ——, who died Sept. 28, 1802, born about 1716. Who can help me to find her maiden name and ancestry? She may have been of Westerly or Richmond. Jeremiah was at Richmond at one time. They are both buried in the Common Ground at Newport, R. I., and their stones are still standing.—E. M. T.

3505. NORTON—Can any one give me information concerning the ancestry of Charles Norton, whose daughter Ruth was wife of William Nicoll, of New York. William Nicoll died 1722.—E. M. T.

Mr. Gordon MacKay, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be improving.

Newport County Fair.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR

SILVER HOMING.

Cock—1st, Jesse Durfee.
Hen—1st, Jesse Durfee.

BLACK HOMING.

Cock—1st, Jesse Durfee.
Hen—1st, Jesse Durfee.

BLUE CHECK HOMING.

Hen—1st, Jesse Durfee.
Cock—1st, Jesse Durfee.

BLUE FANTAILS.

Cockerel—1st, Jacob Mars.
Pullet—1st, Jacob Mars.

GRAY HOMING.

Cock—1st, Fred Cooper.
Hen—1st, Fred Cooper.

JACOBINS.

Cock—1st, Fred Cooper.
Hen—1st, Fred Cooper.

TUMBLER.

Hen—1st, Fred Cooper; 2d, G. H. Freeborn.
Pullet—1st, G. H. Freeborn.
Cock—1st, G. H. Freeborn; 2d, G. H. Freeborn.

POUTER.

Cock—1st, B. W. Little.

BUFF FANTAIL.

Pullet—1st, Jacob Mars.
Cockerel, 1st, Jacob Mars.

HOMER PIGEONS.

Hen—1st, Arthur A. Manuel.
Cock—1st, Arthur A. Manuel.

RED FANTAIL.

Cockerel—1st, Jacob Mars.
Pullet—1st, Jacob Mars.

EGGS.

Best Brown—1st, E. R. Anthony; 2nd, Bessie L. Smith.
White—1st and 2d, E. R. Anthony.
Large—1st, E. R. Anthony.

Specials.

Crawford Range—1st, A. C. Titus Company.
Dining Room Set—1st, A. C. Titus Company.
Parlor Set—1st, A. C. Titus Company.
Couch—1st, A. C. Titus Company.
Collection of Cactus—1st, W. S. Sisson.
Sewing Machine—1st, The Geo. A. Weaver Company.

Vegetables.

CLASS A.

POTATOES.

Early Rose—1st premium, Frank Slocum; 2d, Herbert E. Chase.
Early Northern—1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, George Coggeshall.
Queen—1st, George A. Carter; 2d, Constant Chase.
Hebron—1st, George Coggeshall; I. L. Fish, Jr., commended.
White Rose—1st, George A. Carter.
I. X. L.—1st, C. L. Sherman; 2d, George Coggeshall.
Largest Potato—1st, Frank Slocum; 2d, I. L. Sherman.
Prolific Rose—1st, George E. Sisson; 2d, George Coggeshall.
Irish Cobbler—1st, Edward R. Anthony; 2d, I. L. Sherman; C. L. Sherman, commended.
Bovee—1st, I. L. Sherman.
Aerial Rose—1st, George E. Sisson; 2d, I. L. Sherman.
Snowflake—1st, George E. Sisson.
Sir Walter Raleigh—1st, Edward R. Anthony.
Green Mt.—1st, Constant Chase.
Eureka—1st, Constant Chase.
Collection of Potatoes—1st, I. L. Sherman; 2d, Edward R. Anthony.

ONIONS.

Red Globe—1st premium, Joseph G. Anthony; 2d, T. J. Sweet.
Red Flat—1st, I. L. Fish, Jr.; 2d, T. J. Sweet.
White Flat—1st, T. J. Sweet.
White Globe—1st, T. J. Sweet; 2d, G. E. Sisson.
Yellow Globe—1st, A. H. Bailey; 2d, George Coggeshall.
Yellow Danvers—1st, C. A. Holman; 2d, E. R. Anthony.
Red Weatherfield—1st, J. G. Wordell.
Australian Brown—A. C. Barker, commended.
Prize Taker—R. H. & J. G. Anthony, commended.
Collection of Onions—1st, George E. Sisson.

MELONS.

Water Melons—1st, Leroy Borden; 2d, J. A. Peckham; A. C. Barker, commended.
Citron Melon—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, A. C. Chase.

PUMPKINS.

Sugar Pumpkin—1st, A. H. Bailey; 2d, R. H. & J. G. Anthony.
Field Pumpkins—1st, T. J. Sweet; 2d, J. F. Chase.
Largest Pumpkin—Commended, A. P. Allen.
St. George Pumpkin—Commended, R. H. & J. G. Anthony.
Nantucket Pumpkin—Commended, R. H. & J. G. Anthony.

SQUASHES.

Crookneck Squash—1st, L. H. Barker.
Hubbard Squash—1st, J. A. Peckham; 2d, R. W. Peckham; commended, J. T. Brazil.
Turban Squash—1st, B. T. Brown.
Boston Marrow—1st, R. W. Peckham; 2d, J. A. Peckham; commended, J. A. Peckham.
Red Hubbard—Commended, J. Coggeshall.
White Scallops—1st, R. H. & J. G. Anthony; 2d, S. A. Anthony; commended, Constance Chase.
Cocoanut Squash—1st, A. P. Allen; 2d, A. F. Coggeshall.
Crookneck Squash—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, A. P. Barker.
Chili Squash—1st, Constant Chase; commended, A. P. Barker.
Largest Squash—1st, Constant Chase.
Azore Island Squash—S. A. Anthony.

TOMATOES.

Acme—1st premium, W. B. Anthony; 2d, J. L. Harrington.
Ignotum—1st, J. Coggeshall.
Beauty—1st, B. C. Sherman.
Paragon—1st, A. C. Barker.
Perfection—1st, W. B. Anthony; 2d, Mrs. C. H. Ward.
Victor—1st, R. H. and J. G. Anthony.
Stone—2d, W. B. Anthony.
Essex—2d, W. B. Anthony.
Red Pear—2d, Morgan Ayler.
Yellow Cherry—2d, R. H. & J. G. Anthony.
Yellow Pear—2d, Morgan Ayler.
Red Cherry—2d, John Hedley.
Yellow Plum—2d, John Hedley.
Mantles Imperial—1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, J. Coggeshall.

BEETS.

Table Beets—1st premium, W. B. Anthony; 2d, George Coggeshall, commended, J. G. Wordell.

CELERY.

1st premium, A. C. Barker; 2d, W. F. Brayton; commended, R. W. Peckham.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

1st premium, A. C. Barker.

CABBAGE.

1st premium, C. A. Holman; 1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, R. W. Peckham.

RED CABBAGE.

2d premium, R. W. Peckham.

GRANT PEPPER.

1st premium, J. L. Harrington; 2d, C. E. Boyd.

SWEET MT. PEPPER.

1st premium, A. C. Barker; 2d, R. H. & J. G. Anthony.

PARSNIPS.

1st premium, A. C. Barker; 2d, J. A. Peckham.

DANVERS CARROTS.

1st C. E. Boyd; 2d, W. H. Thomas.

CARROTS.

1st, George Coggeshall; 2d, R. W. Peckham.

FRENCH TURNIPS.

1st, Percy Bailey.

CORY'S SWEET CORN.

1st, W. F. Brayton.

EVERGREEN CORN.

1st I. L. Sherman.

ORANGE CORN.

1st premium, R. H. and J. G. Anthony.

SCRANTON CORN.

1st, C. H. Potter.

FIELD CORN.

1st, Susan Anthony; 2d, C. L. Sherman.

WHITE DENT CORN.

2d Geo. A. Carter.

POPCORN.

1st, J. G. Wordell.

Rumford Baking Powder

Best of the High Grade Powders.

Every Day

The CRAWFORD is the best Range built.

Few people believe it can be done, but it can, and most fair-minded shoppers like it because it is fair and just. No matter how much or how little, the price is just the same all the time—the bare cost plus a profit, which you yourselves would be willing to give us. For instance

THIS CHIFFONIER

Of hard wood, nicely finished and designed; with five large, roomy drawers, wasn't $5 yesterday, $.450 today, and something else tomorrow. It was, is and will be a cost plus a necessary profit—that is, as low as it is possible to sell goods and do business. Doesn't the idea strike you right? **$5.00**

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.

A perfect food
For all people
At all times.

Whole Wheat is Nature's best food. You You get it carefully shredded and and thoroughly cooked in

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT.

Your grocer sells it.
Give it a trial.
Send for Illustrated Cook Book (free.)

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
J. W. HIGBEE, New England Agent, Worcester, Mass.

$28,000 in Purses and Special Attractions.

The HORSE SHOW a feature each day of the Fair.

BROCKTON FAIR,

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.

110,000 PEOPLE CAME TO THIS FAIR LAST YEAR.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

1st, A. L. Borden; 2d, Herbert E. Chase.

DREERS BUSH.

1st, A. C. Barker; 2d, R. W. Peckham.

HORTICULTURAL BUSH BEAN.

1st, A. P. Barker; 2d, John T. Brazil.

YARD LONG BEANS.

1st, A. P. Barker.

ENGLISH SCARLET BEANS.

1st, Jacob Almy.

COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES.

1st, Joseph A. Peckham.

RHUBARB.

1st, John L. Harrington.

VEGETABLE SQUASH.

1st, R. W. Peckham.

WHITE WHEAT.

1st, A. F. Coggeshall.

PEANUTS.

Commended, H. C. Hedley.

TOBACCO.

1st, J. Almy.

OKRA.

1st, Joshua Coggeshall.

NOTES.

Among some of the donations received by the committee in charge for the fair were the following: Half barrel of flour and a whip, H. L. Marsh Co.; whip, George A. Weaver Company; ham, W. S. Hazard; 2 bags flour, Dalton E. Young; whip, George Gratrix.

Among some of the exhibits worthy of mention and commended by the judges are the following: "Mollie and her babies," a cat with four beautiful Maltese kittens, several of them having double paws and very attractive faces, the property of Miss Emma L. Sherman, of Portsmouth; a Boston bull terrier, owned by Leon Greene; a Page wire fence, whose agency is in the hands of Mr. Percy A. Bailey.

Miss Clara Isabel Pinherio, a young Portuguese woman living on the island, contributed some exquisite pieces of hand work for the fancy work department. A table cover, done entirely by hand, with a drawn work border, was a masterpiece of workmanship, as was also a handkerchief, which was made of linen, beautifully embroidered with a raised vine and flowers.

A new feature this year was the cooking done by the children of the county, Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, and sent to the fair. Much interest seemed to be manifested in this particular branch, both by the old and young.

Premiums will be paid on all articles commended.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - -	$300,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - -	120,000 00

DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BUILDING, OUR BANKING ROOM WILL BE AT 10 FRANKLIN STREET. BRANCH OFFICE 184 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.
Certificates of deposit issued at agreed rate of interest for moneys not subject to check.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.
Every facility and accommodation consistent with conservative banking will be extended to our customers.
Correspondence and interviews invited.

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President. ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE F. BAKER, EDWARD J. BERWIND, SAMUEL P. COLT, GEORGE G. DE WITT, HENRY F. ELDRIDGE, ELDRIDGE T. GERRY, GEORGE G. HAVEN, JEREMIAH W. MORTON, THOMAS A. LAWTON, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, E. ROLLINS MORSE, LEVI P. MORTON, ANGUS McLEOD, GEO. H. NORMAN, CHARLES L. F. ROBINSON, WILLIAM G. ROELKER, THOMAS F. RYAN, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES STILLMAN, W. C. SCHERMERHORN, HENRY A. C. TAYLOR, FREDERICK TOMPKINS, BARLOW McK. TWOMBLY, GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, JAMES T. WOODWARD.

Special Bargains in Real Estate.

Lot corner Gibbs Ave. and Robinson St.; price $925. Lot adjoining, price $825. Here is an exceptional opportunity for a quick purchaser to secure a home site, or make a good investment. Note the following advantages: 1st, corner lot; 2d, near Broadway; 3d, nice neighborhood; 4th, good houses in the vicinity; 5th, close connections with the main sewer. Owner is willing to sacrifice on account of needing money to complete improvements already commenced elsewhere. If you are interested don't delay.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

8-16-tf Telephone 954.

Poll Tax Notice!

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a Poll tax of $1, and are hereby notified to call at the office (or send by mail) and pay the same during the month of October.

The office is open daily from 10:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and on Saturday evenings in October from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Chapter 900, Sec. 1 of 1890, and Chap. 47, Sec. 6 of 1896, provide as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for thirty days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such persons with twenty-five cents for the cost of such demand; and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax, together with the cost of making such demand, within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall, unless said tax has been remitted as is hereinbefore provided, levy upon the body of such person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes,
Room 10, City Hall.
Newport, R. I., Sept. 28, 1902—9-27

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, June 30th, A. D. 1902.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1183 issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twelfth day of May A. D. 1902, and returnable to the said Court November 12th, A. D. 1902, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the twenty third day of April A. D. 1902, in favor of Joshua Stacy of the City and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island plaintiff, and against Charles F. Gilroy defendant, I have this day at 55 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant Charles F. Gilroy had on the 11th day of February A. D. 1902, at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1st parcel all that certain lot or parcel of land bounded 46 feet on land now or formerly of Mary E. Fitzpatrick; Easterly, 49.5 feet on land of Mervin R. Anthony; Southerly, 95.5 feet by land of Edward M. Petzka, and Westerly, 49 feet by a court or way leading Southerly, from Harrison avenue or however otherwise bounded and described. 2d parcel all that certain lot or parcel of land in said city of Newport bounded Northerly, 95.5 feet by land of Edward M. Petzka; Easterly, 51.8 feet by land of the devisees of John A. C. Stacy deceased, and Westerly, 52.3 feet by land now or formerly of Agatha M. Petzka, or however otherwise bounded and described

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the **4th day of October A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon** for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
9-13-1w Sheriff.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of David A. Burke and Ellen C. Burke, representing themselves to be minors over the age of fourteen years and residents of said Newport, and praying this Court to approve of their mother, Margaret U. Burke, of said Newport, whom they have chosen to be their Guardian.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of October A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
9-20 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Margaret U. Burke, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

PATRICK B. BURKE,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
9-20 Probate Clerk.

Mrs. George W. Wales died suddenly in Boston on Tuesday, in her eighty-sixth year. Mrs. Wales had spent the summer at her cottage on Rough Point in this city for many years.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 2, 1902.

Estate of Francis Willis.

ALVIN H. SPRAGUE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Francis Willis, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his first account with the estate of said deceased for allowance together with his resignation as Executor on said Estate, upon the approval of his account therewith filed, and the same is received and referred to the sixth day of October, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
9-20-3w Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 2, 1902.

Estate of Henry C. Sprague.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Henry C. Sprague, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the sixth day of October, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
9-20-3w Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 2, 1902.

Estate of Mary A. Littlefield.

REQUEST in writing is made by J. Eugene Littlefield, the husband of Mary A. Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased intestate, that the said J. Eugene Littlefield of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the sixth day of October, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
9-20-3w Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 20, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of HANNAH E. MOTT, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement thereof.

JOHN R. PAYNE,
Administrator with Will annexed.
9-20-3w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., Sept. 20, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of JEREMIAH M. LITTLEFIELD, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby give notice that they have accepted said trust and have given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDGAR LITTLEFIELD,
BENJAMIN F. LITTLEFIELD, } Executors

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of SQUIRE M. CHASE, late of said Tiverton, deceased. Notice is hereby given that said Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall, in Tiverton, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN A. WILCOX,
DAVID W. HART,
FERNANDO A. WILCOX,
9-20-1w Commissioners.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estate of MELVILLE MALCOM, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY
Guardian.
Newport, R. I., August 30, 1902.—8-30-7w.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment of Chapter 36 of an Ordinance comprising the revised Ordinances of the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. Sub-section 14 of Section 1 of said Chapter 36 is hereby amended by striking out the following words "the Northern boundary of the City" and substituting therefor the words "a line drawn from the corner of Broadway and Manionomi avenue to the West end of Van Zandt avenue."

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(Passed September 2, 1902.)

A True Copy. Witness:
DAVID STEVENS
City Clerk.

H. A. HEATH & CO.,

JEWELERS & OPTICIANS,

162 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.